

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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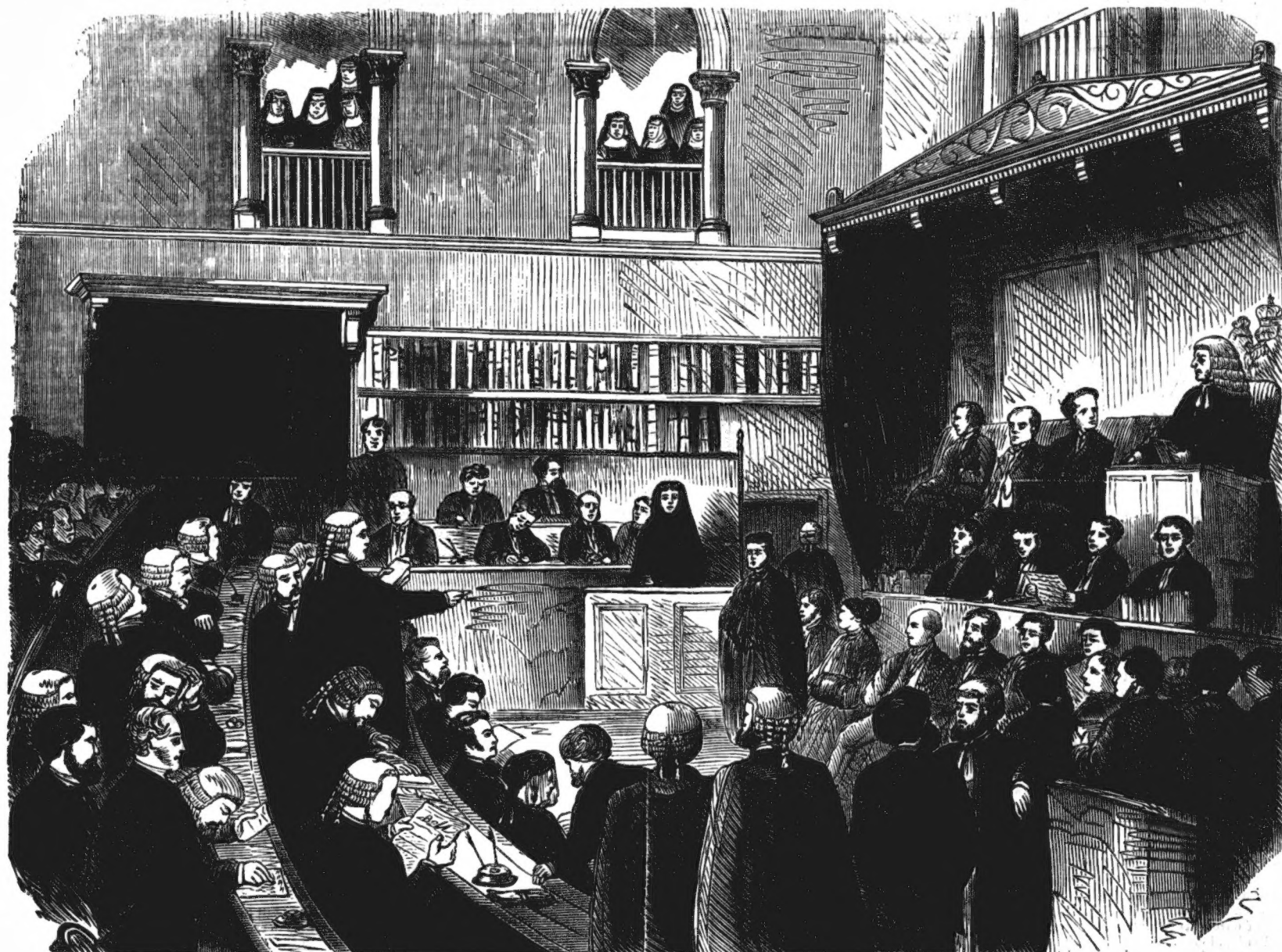
[ONE PENNY.]

## THE GREAT SCANDAL CASE.

THE extraordinary action by a Sister of Mercy, which was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench the week before last, and is still in progress as we go to press, has caused a wonderful excitement amongst all classes by the remarkable facts it has disclosed, to many of which we referred in detail in our last number. Hence our sketch this week of the court made by our artist during the examination of Miss Saurin cannot fail to interest all our readers. This young lady, the plaintiff, is an Irish lady, and was once a Sister of Mercy; and the defendants, Mrs. Star and Mrs. Kennedy, are the Lady Superior and a Sister in some authority of the convent of the order at Hull. The action, to recapitulate the leading facts, is for assault, libel, and trover. The charge of assault has relation to the lady's expulsion from the convent at Hull, and the libel complained of was embodied in communications addressed to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, imputing to her grave offences from the sisters' point of

view. She was, moreover, accused of habitual violation of truth. The plaintiff, Miss Saurin, whose conventual name was Sister Mary Scholastica, was admitted into the Convent of Mercy in Baggot-street, Dublin, in the year 1851, bringing with her a portion of £300. The defendant, Mrs. Star, had been admitted a short time previously, and she and the plaintiff soon became great friends. Miss Saurin's life in the convent at Dublin is described as being entirely happy. In the year 1858, however, the authorities of the order determined upon opening a branch convent at Clifford, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, and Mrs. Star was transferred to England to act as Lady Superior. It was desired that Miss Saurin should accompany her, she being regarded as one eminently qualified to take part in the work of education. After some time differences arose between Miss Saurin and the Lady Superior in respect of her conduct as a *religieuse*. After a time a convent was opened at Hull, and Miss Saurin was removed there. She worked hard at the schools, she said, but, notwithstanding all her efforts, distrust was exhibited towards her by

the other sisters; indeed, she was in a great degree withdrawn from their society. At length she was dismissed from the convent and from the sisterhood at the commencement of 1866. Substantially the complaint resolves itself into a charge of wrongful dismissal for reasons founded on falsehood and malice. The count in trover has reference to the detention at the convent of certain articles of clothing that belonged to the plaintiff. The defendants plead in effect that the plaintiff, in entering the Sisterhood of Mercy, voluntarily subjected herself to the rules of the order, and especially did she submit herself to the authority of the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, who has supreme control over the sisterhood; that while an inmate of the convent she constantly violated its rules; and that finally she was dismissed the order with the full authorisation of the diocesan. In the course of the examination, however, a system of bitter persecution by the authorities was alleged to have taken place, and certainly there would seem to be some grounds for the charge. It might be thought that we were anticipating the verdict if we expressed our entire credence, observes



THE CONVENT SCANDAL CASE—EXAMINATION OF MISS SAURIN.—(SEE ALSO PAGE 964.)





the leading journal, in Miss Saurin's own idea of the origin of the alleged persecution. It so happened that for some time, in the ordinary course of life, and while in full favour with the Superiress, she had to be engaged several hours a day with "externs," and also then and there, or shortly after, to see more than usual of the Father Confessor. The good Mother Superior immediately charged her with a secularised tone and manner, and insisted on knowing what she had confessed to the Father Confessor. This she stoutly refused to tell, and from that time forward poor Scholastica, according to her own account, went through the successive stages of a persecution the object of which apparently was her voluntary withdrawal, accompanied with that renunciation of her vows which is social death to any lady of her communion. According to her narrative, she was subjected for some months to miseries such as one expects only to find in the treatment of some idiot by his unnatural parents, or some other victim of uneducated brutishness. The correspondence of her friends, who could not account for her long silence, and were full of dire misgivings, was intercepted, hidden, or destroyed; so she avers she found out. When she carried her point so as to write a slip of intelligence, she was made to insult her brother in the address of the letter. She had to pass winter weeks in a bath-room without fire, or in a garret, also without fire, never allowed to leave the latter for any purpose whatever. She had to lie on a board, the mattress being taken away. Broken scraps of food were thrown to her, with the comment that in eating them she was robbing the poor. Her religious habit that she had worn for two years was taken away while she was asleep, and she was compelled to resume a secular dress. She was not allowed to change her under garment more than twice or thrice in a whole winter, and, finally, she was reduced to a skeleton suit, fitting her body close, and made in the convent for the purpose. Indeed, feminine ingenuity seemed almost to exhaust itself in devices for doing that which a Nero or a Tiberius would have done more terribly. Of course, we are assuming the substantial truth of the poor lady's evidence, and have to remember that it may yet be qualified, and even contradicted, by the evidence on the other side. It has however the look of truth, and it appears that the evidence which should rebut it is not yet forthcoming. We avoid also the legal questions. What we are noticing is the picture of convent life. This is what the young ladies of Belgravia, if they are not "fast," are said to be dying for. This is the promised escape from that miserable house of bondage and the dull old Church of England, with its family life and its homely ways!

During the whole of the week the examination of witnesses has continued, but up to this time the main allegations of Miss Saurin would seem to remain unshaken in any substantial particulars.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### THE FASHIONS.

In our last number we endeavoured to briefly indicate the main changes that the advent of February had introduced into London and Paris fashions. It will now be well to enter more fully into the details of the novel costumes referred to, to enable our readers to judge for themselves of their general effect. The following are amongst the newest and most striking Paris toilettes that have been described, and from them readers will doubtless find no difficulty in making a selection suitable to their several needs.

A robe of chin-blue taffetas, trimmed with a very wide flounce with a heading, scalloped both at the top and the bottom, and edged with a thick piping of satin. Overskirt with a similar flounce, much narrower, looped up at each side with three leaves and fringed ends of the material. Tight cascade of black velvet, trimmed with five rouleaux of black satin, looped up at the sides by five large satin buttons. Black satin sash.

Robe of olive-green taffetas, trimmed with a very wide flounce with a heading, and a bias piped with satin; the flounce is cut in deep-pointed scallops. Tunic of the same material, quite plain, looped up en paniers.

Dress of chine violet velvet, with under skirt of satin trained; the upper skirt cut in four large square scallops bordered with chinchilla, the front of the skirt trimmed with one straight band chinchilla, which is carried up the body. The sleeves are made in three large bouillons, separated by biases of violet satin.

A ball-dress of white satin, trimmed half-way up the skirt with bouillonés of tulle, separated by bias folds of terry velvet, gold colour. Body and tunic (which is very short, and cut in points) of terry velvet, trimmed with rich lace put on quite flat.

A dress of straw-coloured satin, trimmed with a wide flounce of black blonde put on quite flat. Over-skirt also of satin, cut in four large scallops at the bottom, and quite flat round the waist; this is trimmed with a flounce of blonde exactly like that on the lower skirt, and from the waist to the points of the scallops are carried white bouillons of tulle, ending in a bouquet of yellow roses with foliage. Low body, with a narrow black blonde standing up, and short puffed tulle sleeves with a bouquet placed on the puff, the foliage falling over the arm. Band of satin, with butterfly bow at the back of the waist.

Another very elegant dress of pink tulle over white satin, the lower skirt very long, and trimmed with bouquets of narcissus made of white satin. Second skirt also a pink tulle, but longer at the back, and trimmed with a delicate wreath of narcissus and light green leaves. Low body, trimmed with wreaths of narcissus forming a berthe, one of which is very long, and is left loose at the left shoulder, so as to fall on the upper skirt, reaching nearly to the bottom of it. Headdress of narcissus, only much larger than those on the dress, one with long petals, forming an aigrette, placed on the summit of the head.

In our next number we will continue these descriptions but lack of space now compels us to turn to other matters.

### NEWEST PARIS BONNETS.

In our last number we mentioned the fact of the diadem bonnet gaining decided favour month by month in Paris over the fanchon. The following details of some of the newest models, as figured in *Le Follet*, will bear out our statements.

A chapeau diadem of pink satin bouilloné, a large full-blown rose placed in a pouff at the side, with a long wreath of leaves and buds rolling round the chignon, and mixing with the curls at the side. Strings of pink satin, edged with blonde.

The same model in blue, with tea-rose or mauve with white primroses, is equally elegant.

A bonnet of light brown or Metternich green satin, a large rosette of the satin forming a very high diadem, from which falls a white aigrette. Strings of satin, edged with white or black blonde, and fastened under the chin by a rosette of satin.

A black lace bonnet, trimmed in the same style, with a rosette of orange-coloured velvet and white or black aigrette at the side. Searf of black lace, fastened by a velvet rosette.

A ruby velvet bonnet, a quilling of velvet forming the diadem, which is ornamented with four jet daisies, and a pouff marquise in the centre, formed of small black feathers and ruby aigrette. Strings of crossway velvet, lined with satin.

A bonnet of turquoise blue terry velvet, a double diadem of quilled terry placed straight across, and a large spray of rosebuds and foliage at the left side. Blue satin strings, edged with Spanish lace.

Our last model is one of pink terry made in large plaits from back to front, a diadem of small roses, mixed with white or black blonde, and white or black aigrette at the side. Strings of pink satin, edged with blonde. Blonde and velvet or satin are being more employed for evening coiffure than they have been lately. They are made principally in a small pouff marquise, with barbes fastened under the chignon.

### PARIS TRIMMINGS, ETC.

Trimmings vary very much. Fur is as much liked as it has been for the last two or three years, although up to the present time the weather has scarcely rendered it so suitable. Some sashes have been made entirely of fur—a head of the animal fastening the bows to the waist, and the ends being fringed with chenille, matching the colour of the fur.

Satin robes should be trimmed with flounces of rich lace, headed with wreaths of flowers; robes of tulle with squares, and she is of ruche of satin or blonde, or lace; the latter, however, is not quite so suitable for a thin dress as for silk or satin. Tulle or tulle is also trimmed very fancifully with an immense number of very narrow flounces put on in a shape resembling a rose or camella.

### FASHION AT THE TUILERIES.

The last grand court ball of the season has taken place at the Tuileries, and would have been the most brilliant of the three, had the despatch which arrived at the Tuileries, bearing the intelligence that the Princess Bacciocchi had expired, not thrown a gloom over the Imperial party. It was the Empress's wish that the ball should be postponed, but the lateness of the hour rendered this impossible. The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Napoleon therefore entered the Salle des Maréchaux exactly at ten. They did but appear, crossed the Salon de la Paix and the Salon des Jeux, returned to the Salle des Maréchaux, and then retired to their private apartments. The Empress was attired in a toilet à la Velasquez, made of white satin, open down the front en tablier, and ending behind with an immense train. The folds of the skirt at the back were excessively full; a sash with large bows fell over the train. Her Majesty's fair hair was dressed in a most becoming style, and its golden hues sobered down by a black feather; round her neck she wore "a river" of diamonds, of which the rippling course downwards was checked by a bow behind and ends of black velvet. That ideal blonde, the Marquise de Cainsy, who, last autumn, held the sceptre of beauty at the Château de Compiègne, wore a white satin and tulle skirt with black velvet ceinture and bows on the panier; the same on her shoulder. On her hair, raised à la Grecque, she wore a wreath of black and white elder blossoms. The Comtesse de Poeze, who is a child of the North, was in azure blue tulle over white tulle covered with silver dust. The over-skirt was looped with blue wheat blossoms and blue velvet. The bodice was a succession of blue tulle frills, and round the snowiest neck ever seen shone diamonds sewn on black velvet. The Comtesse's hair is of a rich golden hue, and in it were clustered blue wheat blossoms. The Comtesse de Rayneval, a lady of honour to the Empress, wore the new much-admired wreath, composed of purple and China roses, rosebuds all round the bodice, and round the flounce on the skirt—which was white—shaded roses. Mme. Le Breton, who is the Empress's "lectrice," was lovely in silver grey poul bordered with clusters of lilac, and in her hair she wore a lilac branch with large diamonds. Mme. de Creny's famous point lace was displayed on this occasion most advantageously over a cerise tulle train. In her hair she wore hedge berries. Mlle. Arachequesne was in a toilet of white crape, all plaited and bordered with sea-green crape, over which was a green tulle panier tunic ruche, looped with honeysuckle trails of a rosy hue; the same rural flowers were caught in her hair and got entangled among her curls.

During the very short stay made by the Emperor and Empress in the salons his Majesty conversed with General Dix in a most affable manner. The American Minister then presented the distinguished visitors. Among them were remarked Mrs. Gowen, in a pink robe covered with tulle bouilloné, over which a pink satin panier; ornaments—diamonds and pearls. Miss Hale Gowen, in a white silk and tulle bouilloné, chequered over with white bows, on which a white silk panier; ornaments—white roses. Miss Lizzie Gowen, in white gauze de Chambéry, with square bodice à la Du Barry, her hair showered with daisies. Miss Teacklo in white poul and crape puffs divided by elegant trails of white lilac; ornaments—diamonds and lilac in long curls. Miss Meizet was lovely in white tulle with dewdrops and panier raised with spring flowers. Miss Durfee was in white silk and tulle, with a panier of deep rose poul; ornaments—pearls. Miss Walsh wore a lilac silk robe and white muslin panier with deep Valenciennes, she was very handsome; ornaments—emeralds and pearls. Mrs. Parsons wore lilac satin and diamonds; her daughter, an elegant white tarlatan robe, with pink silk panier.

### PARIS BALLS, FETES, &C.

The following description, by the Paris correspondent of a contemporary, of the balls at the Hotel de Ville will not be without interest to our readers. The balls at the Hotel de Ville, says the writer, present a totally different aspect from the Tuileries. As far as decoration goes, they are handsomer; the rooms, also, are larger, and are filled with a profusion of flowers; but the ensemble is far less distinguished and elegant because the company is more mixed. About five thousand invitations are sent out, and even if they are all accepted and the crowd circulates as it should, the galleries are so vast that there is not much inconvenience. The dancing takes place in two separate galleries; the band is very numerous, but is invisible, being concealed behind a screen of flowers. There is no supper as at the Tuileries, but several buffets abundantly supplied with cakes, iced fruits, sorbets, punch, tea, chocolate, syrups, &c. The rooms are not quite en suite as at the Palace; and opening out of the galleries there are some charming small salons, most elegantly draped either with cerise or straw-coloured satin; and here it is pleasant to take refuge if overcome either with the noise or dancing. The principal of these salons opens from the larger of the two galleries; it is called the Corbeille, and it is here where the prettiest women—and the women who are certain to receive marked attention on all hands—are to be found. Seats are also reserved for the ladies belonging to the diplomatic corps, and for the ladies who are in any way attached to the Court. The room is hung with cerise damask; at the end there is a bank of flowers and plants, which forms a graceful background and frame to the bronze statue of the Prince Imperial by M. Carpeaux. The young prince is represented with "Nero," the Emperor's favourite spaniel. In the centre of this salon there is a circular sofa, with a round back, surmounted with a basket of the most exquisite flowers.

At the last ball, seated in this Corbeille was Princess Gabrielli (*née* Bounaparte), wearing a pale blue tulle dress trimmed almost to the waist with tulle flounces, edged with blue satin. Very short tunic of old point d'Angleterre, made in Queen Anne's reign, and looped up at the sides with bows of blue satin ribbon. A berthe of old point lace. Bows of blue satin ribbon on the shoulder, and in the centre of each bow an agrafe of turquoise and diamonds. The headdress consisted of an antique bandeau, composed of very large turquoises, surrounded with diamonds. Necklace of turquoise and diamonds. The Baroness de Richemont (the deputy's wife) also wore blue, trimmed with white lace. Baroness Poisson, likewise in blue, wore a blue satin tunic, opening in front, and looped up at the back à la Parabere, over a white tulle skirt, ornamented with narrow flounces. Blue feathers in the hair.

### THE DRAWING-ROOM AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

On Wednesday the 3rd their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant, K.G., and the Countess Spencer, held their first Drawing-room at Dublin Castle. Their excellencies entered the Throne-room shortly after nine o'clock, attended by the Officers of the Household, and the Court proved an exceedingly brilliant one. We append a description of the most striking of the ladies' dresses:—

Her Excellency the Countess Spencer—Train and corsage of the richest white satin, brocaded in silver, lined with white taffetas, trimmed plisse à la vieille in white tulle illusion and magnificent Irish guipure lace, and noueds of white satin and silver passementerie; corsage, a berthe of puffed white satin and silver passementerie, and fall of Irish guipure; petticoat of richest white glace, under a jupe of white tulle illusion, with three plisse volants, edged with white satin and silver; a panier sash, and a magnificent tunic of Irish guipure lace. Headdress, a court plume, aigrette and parure of diamonds and Irish point lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

The Lady Mayoress—Train and corsage of richest blue ciel velour supreme, lined with white glace, tastefully trimmed with Irish point lace; corsage trimmed with folds of blue satin and Irish point lace; petticoat of richest poul de soie, striped black, trimmed en tablier, with bias of blue satin and satin bows, and sash of blue satin edged with Irish point lace. Headdress, a tiara of diamonds, court plumes, Irish point lappets and blue velvet; ornaments, diamonds.

The Countess Waldegrave—Train of richest white satin antique, lined with mauve taffetas, beautifully trimmed with bouillons of tulle in pyramids, edged plisses of tulle bordered white satin and white bows; corsage, draperies of white satin, with folds of tulle and Chantilly blonde; petticoat of white gros de Naples, under a jupe of tulle, trimmed bouffons of tulle, rouleaux of white satin and volants of Chantilly blonde. Headdress coronet of diamonds, court plume, and blonde lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

### THE DRIFTING BOAT.

It had floated away from the beach and bay,  
Out of sight of tower and town,  
An empty and a battered boat;  
But that boat would not go down.  
The morning rose on the waters wide,  
And the night fell cold and dark,  
Yet ever on with the wind and tide  
Drifted that battered bark.

The sail had passed from its broken mast,  
And its painted pride was dim;  
The salt sea-weed clung round its bows,  
Which had been so sharp and trim.  
Where were the merry mates and free  
Who had gone with it afloat  
We never learned; but the world's wide sea  
Hath lives like that drifting boat—

Lives that in early storms have lost  
Anchor and sail and oar.  
And never, except on Lethe's shore,  
Can come to moorings more,  
Out of those loveless, trustless days  
The hope and the heart have gone—  
Good ships go down in the stormy seas,  
But those empty boats drift on!

They had hearts to sail in the wind's eye once;  
They had hands to reef and steer,  
With a strength that would not stoop to chance,  
And a faith that knew no fear;  
But the years were long and the storms were strong,  
And the rainbow-flag was furled,  
And they that launched for the skies have grown  
But the drift-wood of the world.



## THE GARDEN:

## FLOWER GARDEN.

Though we experienced rather sharp wind in the early part of the week—a gentle reminder not to presume too much yet—the weather has been remarkably fine and open for the time of year, and vegetation of every description is making rapid strides towards clothing itself with spring buds and foliage. Those, therefore, who want to have their gardens and conservatories gay with early bloom, will be astir both indoors and out, on every favourable moment, here giving directions to others, there sowing with their own hands the seeds of their own gathering, with which they hope to do so much in the coming summer. There is indeed, an exquisite pleasure in raising from seed—in watching day by day the uprising of the tender blade until it is clothed in all the glory of maturity—that only those who have practically experienced it could ever form a sufficiently high opinion of.

The tulips are now growing on apace, and should have all the air which can be given to them, provided they are well secured from sudden frosts. That coverings cannot be dispensed with was surely evidenced by the sharp frost that set in last Saturday night, coating the soil with ice, and seriously injuring any delicate plants in exposed situations.

Choice plants in pots will require looking to now. Clear off all decayed leaves, weeds, and other rubbish, and then add fresh earth at the top, as the soil becomes poor by long standing in pots.

Where myrtles and other similar exotics have decayed branches, or where the heads have grown thin, straggling and irregular, they may now be pruned, or “headed down,” as it is technically expressed, and either shifted into fresh soil, or top dressed. Then water frequently, and the trees will very soon shoot out again, and in four or five months’ time will be furnished with new heads.

**Annuals.**—Sow some of the hardy kinds in pans to get them forward for planting out. Californian annuals, such as Clarkias, Godetias, Eschscholtzias, Viscarias, Nemophilas, Candytufts, &c., may be sown in the borders where they are to bloom. Sow in circles, and thin out when large enough.

**Roses.**—This is a capital time for planting own-root roses struck last year to form beds. The ground must be well pulverized, and as the Teas and Noisettes are rather tender rooted, and amongst the best of bedding roses, a little extra preparation will not be thrown away. Work into the soil if rather heavy a liberal proportion of leaf-mould, sand, and thoroughly-decayed manure. Plant firm, and water when they are starting into growth, if the weather happens to be very dry. The following are all good bedders: Cramoisis Supérieure, Fabrier, Belle de Florence, Archduke Charles, Mrs. Bosanquet, Fallenberg, Ophir, Miss Glegg, Aimée Vibert, Caroline Mariesse, Gloire de Dijon, Devoniensis, General Jacqueminot, Géant des Batailles, William Jesse, Madame Vidot, Anna Alexieff, Lion des Combats, Prince Léon, Comte d’Eu, Gloire de Rossmore, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Bouquet de Flore, Acidalie, and Sir Joseph Paxton.

## PLANT HOUSES.

**Conservatory.**—Camellias are now flowering freely, and must have regular attention. The plants must not be allowed to suffer from drought at the roots; when this happens, either the buds fall before opening or the flowers immediately after their expansion. Because this plant has thick leathery foliage, and consequently shows but little signs of distress at the time, people fancy that it can be subjected to all sorts of checks without injury. The day of reckoning, however, follows none the less surely, in the shape of dropping buds and falling flowers. Air when warm and soft must be freely circulated amongst the plants in bloom; it dries up every trace of dampness, and thus assists the flowers to retain their freshness and beauty as long as possible. Cold winds have an opposite effect, and are excessively injurious to plants that have recently been removed from the forcing-houses. Bring in fresh supplies of flowering plants, and rearrange the groups occasionally, to give everything an air of freshness. Hardy plants that have been forced, must not be turned out into the open air after they have done flowering, unless they are to be thrown away. The forcing has made them as tender as an exotic. They must have the protection of a cold frame until the return of warm weather.

**Greenhouse.**—Attend to training New Holland and hard-wooded plants that are getting out of shape and leggy. Avoid trying them to have a one-sided appearance. Let them be equally proportioned all round. Any that are too leggy or ill-proportioned tie into shape, prune, and place in a gentle warmth, and use the syringe freely to enable them to break strongly. Cytisus that have now done flowering should be cut back, and started into growth again. Sow annuals for the summer decoration of the conservatory; balsams, cockscombs, phlox Drummondii and its varieties, ipomoeas, thurbergias, Browallia cærulea grandiflora, are all valuable for this purpose. The seed must be sown in heat, and the plants potted off before they get drawn in the seed-pots, and then grown on without a check.

**Chrysanthemums** ought to be propagated soon. There is now an abundance of time for getting up a grand display of these for the autumn. Not to have the conservatory decorated with a good display of these through November and a part of December goes a long way to prove that its manager is behind the age.

**Stove.**—Plants in flower must be kept dry overhead. Those starting into growth should have a moderate syringing in the afternoon of bright days. Specimens recently pruned will be benefited by the application of a moderate degree of bottom-heat. The pots can be plunged or stood upon the surface according to the intensity of the heat. Repot achimenes, gloxinias, caladiums, &c., that have filled the pots with roots. Ventilate freely when the external air is warm and soft. Openings should be provided to compel the air to pass over a heating surface before it comes in contact with the plants.

**Frames.**—Sow various annuals, in the way of balsams, globe amaranthus, portulacas, schizanthuses, stocks, cobseas, lophospermums, acrocliniums, and maurandias. Ventilate freely after the plants are up to keep them stocky. Continue the propagation of bedding plants, and give plenty of air to all hardy subjects in frames.

**Auriculas.**—Plants are now starting into growth. Top-dress at once. Remove the surface soil about half an inch, and replace with equal parts of thoroughly rotted cow-dung, and fibry loam, and sufficient sand to make the whole feel

gritty. The fibres must not be injured in any way, and while the stem is bare rub off any embryo offsets that may be formed, unless they are required for increasing the stock; even then not more than two or three of the strongest must be left. Water after the top-dressing is finished. More frequent supplies will be required now the plants are starting into growth. Brush away every green-fly the moment it makes its appearance.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

**Globe Artichokes.**—These should soon have the protecting material removed from about the crowns; but, if we get another sharp touch of frost, leave them alone until the return of mild weather. The plants are starting into growth rather early this year; it will therefore be a good plan to merely draw the litter just away from the stools to prevent the blanching of the young shoots. It can then be wrapped about them again in case of frost for the next few weeks. When it is removed altogether, trim away the dead foliage and fork in a good dressing of rotten manure.

**Broad Beans.**—Draw a little soil to those nicely up. It will keep them warm and also destroy the weeds springing up between the rows. Any that have been raised in boxes should be hardened off immediately they are nicely up. Protect on frosty nights for eight or ten days and then plant out to take their chance.

**Brussels Sprouts.**—Sow a bed in a sheltered corner to furnish an early supply in the autumn.

**Carrots.**—Sow a breadth of Early Horn to come in before the main crop.

**Cauliflowers.**—Pot a few of the largest, and grow on in orchard-house. Treated this way they make fine plants and turn in quickly after being planted out. Prick off spring-sown plants, and give those in frames and under hand-glasses free ventilation.

**Onions.**—Get the beds ready for the main sowing at once. Transplant the autumn sown ones to a well manured bed, if extra large specimens are required. Plant a few rows of the old bulbs that are growing fast; they will be extremely useful for various culinary purposes before the main crops are ready.

**Peas.**—Peas will always pay for good cultivation. The seed should be sown on well-manured and deeply trenched ground wherever the soil is in proper working condition. In trenching, the soil must be well broken up throughout its entire depth, otherwise there will be a large proportion of forked roots of little value. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and thin when large enough to handle to nine inches in the rows.

**Peas.**—Stick and earth up advancing crops. Any planted out from boxes or strips of turf should have a few branches of fir to form a shelter from frost and wind. Look after and trap mice, as they are now busy amongst those just peeping through the ground.

**Potatoes.**—Plant the main early crop. Select a warm dry quarter; a south border is preferable. The early peas should be sown sufficiently far apart to admit three rows of early potatoes between the rows. The early ash-leaved kidney is the earliest, but a few only should be planted, as Veitch’s prolific ash-leaved kidney is a much better cropper and equal in other respects. Myatt’s prolific ash-leaved kidney is scarcely so good in flavour and is a fortnight later than the old ash-top, but it is such a tremendous cropper that the slight difference in flavour can be overlooked.

**General Remarks.**—Let nothing that can be done remain undone a day longer than is consistent with the regulation of the work in the other departments. Level down quarters thrown up in ridges at the commencement of the winter, to have it in readiness for sowing or planting, as the case may be. Continue to follow previous directions respecting the clearing of the quarters of the winter crops and getting them ready for their summer occupants. Pay strict attention to rotation cropping, and guard against the ground from which the winter broccolis have just been cut being planted with cabbage or cauliflowers.

## FRUIT GARDEN.

Owing to the mildness of the weather, wall-trees generally are in a forward state; therefore pruning and nailing must be finished off as quickly as possible. Protecting materials should be put over those coming into bloom. Haythorn’s hexagonal netting answers as an effective protector. The old fish-nets, which are offered for a trifle, if put on double, answer admirably. Netting is the best possible protecting material, if it is to remain on permanently. The borders should be dressed and dug over immediately the pruning and nailing are finished. The manure used should be thoroughly decayed. Volumes of objections have been written against cropping fruit borders, but gardeners are too much alive to their interest to leave them uncropped. Supposing they were to leave them barren of vegetables, where are they to grow those early supplies which require a sheltered position during the winter and spring months? The borders ought not to be cropped with vegetables like the various members of the Brassica family, that require deep digging to grow them properly, as complying with their requirements would undoubtedly injure the roots, and consequently the trees. Bush-fruits of every description may still be planted, but the trees must not be expected to produce much fruit this season. Finish pruning and dressing ground between the rows, and complete the staking and tying of raspberries.

**A COMMON COINCIDENCE.**—“Two friends want sewing-machines like mine—Mrs. Prosser, the Vicarage, Thame, Oxon; Mrs. Loovey, Thame, Oxon.”—Mrs. E. SEYMOUR, Lashlake House, Thame, Oxon, Nov. 20th, 1868. To the Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

Those who have experienced the worthlessness of cheap hand machines and the troublesomeness of two-thread machines are continually exchanging for The Silent Sewing Machine, the only really practicable one for family use. Daily testimony is received of its exceeding usefulness and of perfect satisfaction with its work. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

**PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.**—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew’s-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

**LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—Mrs. S. ALLEN’S WORLD’S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen and Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, drove to Ryde on Tuesday, last week. Lieutenant-General Seymour attended on horseback. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked in the grounds.

On the Wednesday afternoon the Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice; and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Thursday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out. The Bishop of Peterborough arrived at Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Dowager Duchess of Athole, drove out on Thursday afternoon.

Countess Blucher arrived at Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty. The Bishop of Peterborough and the Rev. George Prothero had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Hon. Harriet Phipps left Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, drove out on Friday afternoon; and Her Majesty walked and drove in the grounds on Saturday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold also went out.

The Bishop of Peterborough left Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by the Duchess of Athole and Miss Macgregor, drove out on Saturday afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. Lady Elizabeth Campbell also arrived. The Hon. Eva Macdonald left Osborne.

On Sunday morning Her Majesty, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service at Osborne. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

The Queen and Princess Louise have recently given sittings for state portraits of Her Majesty and her royal highness to Mr. J. E. Boehm, at Osborne.

The Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice went out in the grounds on Monday morning.

The Queen held a Council on Monday at one o’clock, at which were present: The Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. William Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Sydney. The Duke of St. Albans and Lord Lyttelton also arrived, and were introduced at the Council, and sworn in members of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council. The Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Hon. William Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, and Viscount Sydney had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. After the Council the Queen entered the drawing-room, when Viscount Castlerosse was introduced by Viscount Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), and kissed hands, and received the badge and wand of office on his appointment as Vice-Chamberlain. The Duke of St. Albans was then introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and kissed hands, and received the badge of office as Captain of Her Majesty’s Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lady Elizabeth Campbell left Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, and attended by the Hon. Horatio Stopford, drove out on Monday afternoon. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked in the grounds.

Countess Blucher left Osborne on Tuesday.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN EGYPT.

A correspondent at Cairo, writing on the 5th inst., says:—“The Ariadne, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite on board, cast anchor at Alexandria at 8.20 a.m. on Wednesday, the day before yesterday. Colonel Stanton, Her Majesty’s Agent and Consul-general. Her Majesty’s consular body at Alexandria, and some of the Viceroy’s officers there, were received by the Prince on board. After breakfasting his royal highness and party landed at the railway jetty, where the leading members of the British community awaited them to present an address, which the Prince (desiring to avoid the formality of its being read) directed to be given to one of his staff. The Princess graciously accepted a bouquet from the youngest daughter of Captain Willoughby, R.N., Her Majesty’s Naval Superintendent of Transports at Alexandria. The Prince, Princess, and suite then entered the viceregal train in waiting for them.

## NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

**TOBACCO** is the greatest robber of the soil that grows—a ton of tobacco exhausting the soil as much as 14 tons of wheat and 15 tons of corn.

OUR grandmothers, Whiffier remarks, patronised coal scuttle bonnets. Our sweethearts beat this—their bonnets have scuttled off altogether.

A BILL has been introduced into the New York Legislative providing that in every paper or magazine shall be printed the exact circulation of the previous issue.

AN American traveller, lately describing a tropical shower, wrote to a friend in the following words:—“The rain-drops were extremely large, varying in size from a shilling to eighteen-pence.”

The longest artillery range on record, namely, 10,300 yards, was lately attained at Shoeburyness by Mr. Whitworth’s 9-inch muzzle-loader gun of 14 tons, firing a shot of 250 lb. with a charge of 50 lbs.

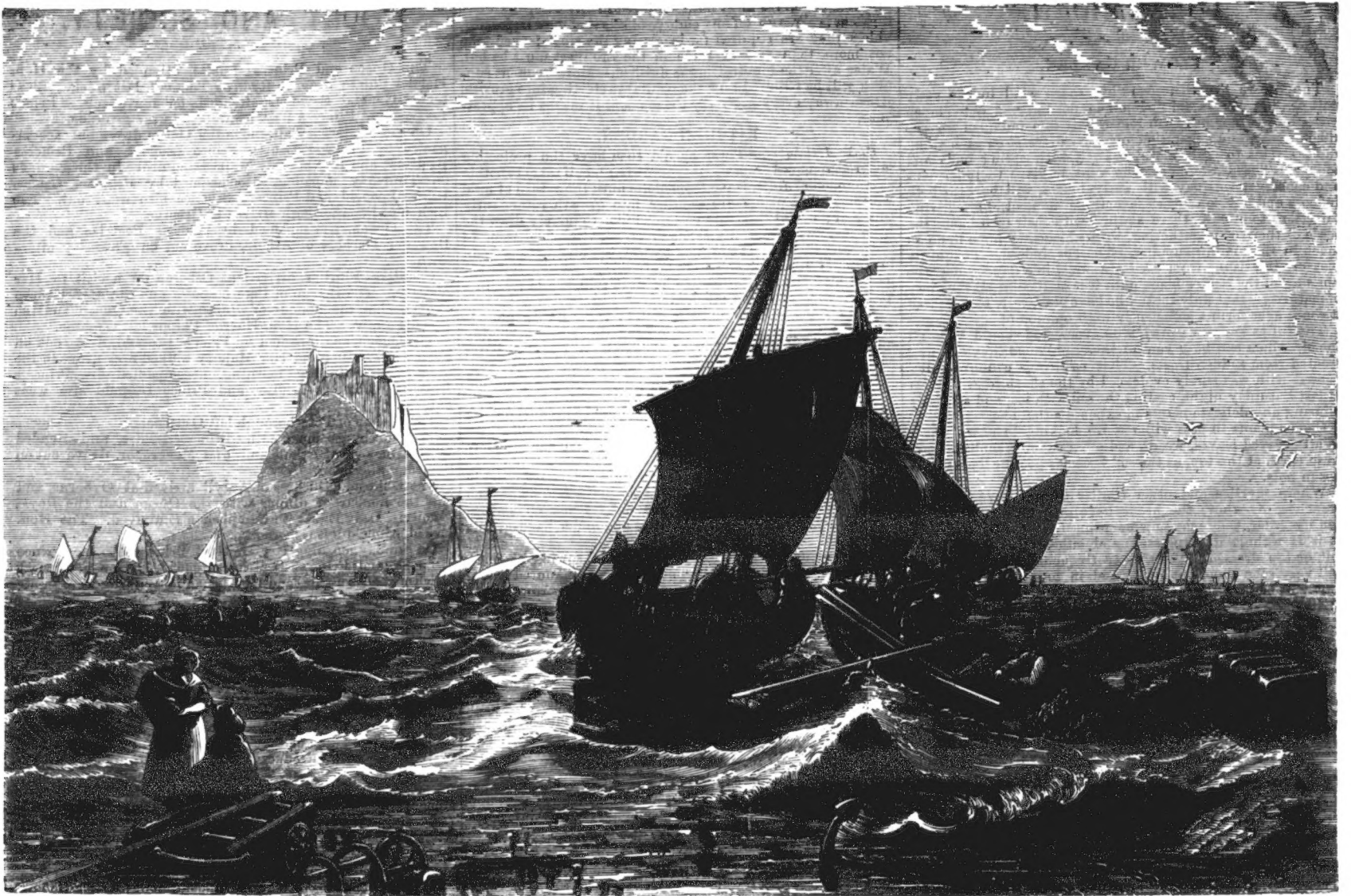
The Bank of England vaults are capable of holding all the gold that is in circulation in the world; and there is additional space to contain the gold that is now in an artistic form, were it melted into ingots.

A NUGGET has been found in Fortunate Valley, Berlin diggings, Victor, weighing 40 lbs., and valued at £1,800. It was unearthed by two men who, only three weeks previous, found a 24 lb nugget.

It has been officially reported that the resident population of Great Britain is increased by 240,000 persons annually, and it is calculated that these new-comers would require for their subsistence in bread alone the crops of 50,000 acres of land under skilful tillage.

GEORGE THE THIRD was very fond of Hutton, the Moravian missionary. On one occasion, the King, who liked a joke, said in his dry way, “Mr. Hutton, I am told that you Moravians do not select your own wives, but leave it to your ministers to choose for you, is it so?”—“Yes, please, your Majesty; marriages amongst the Brethren are contracted, as your Majesty will perceive, after the fashion of royalty.”





FISHING BOATS OFF HOLY ISLAND.

## FISHING BOATS OFF HOLY ISLAND.

HOLY ISLAND is a peninsula at low water, an island at high, and is situated on the east coast of England, in the county of Durham. The population is about one thousand, and nearly all are connected with the east coast fisheries. In winter they are principally engaged in catching lobsters for the London market, and at other times in getting cod, ling, and haddock. We give above a beautiful engraving of fishing boats off the island.

## THE CONVENT SCANDAL.

AN eye witness gives the following interesting account of the scene in and out of court:—The entrance to Westminster Hall reminded one of a Budget night. A dense mass of people were wedged together round the doorway, the road to which was only kept clear by policemen, who stood within a few inches of each other, and formed and kept the men and women waiting into a compact horseshoe. But for such an arrangement it would have been impossible for those whose duties took them to the court to have effected an entrance. Considerably more than a thousand well-dressed people stood

patiently shoulder to shoulder for hours, without the faintest hope of getting into court, but solely on the chance of seeing one or other of those engaged in what is called "the Great Convent Scandal." Since Leech portrayed the excited children who, thanks to a hole in the circus tent, succeeded in "seeing the 'orses 'oofs" without payment, there has been nothing more comic than the persistent waiting of masses of respectable men and women at the doors of the Court of Queen's Bench since the case of "Saurin v. Star and Kennedy" commenced.

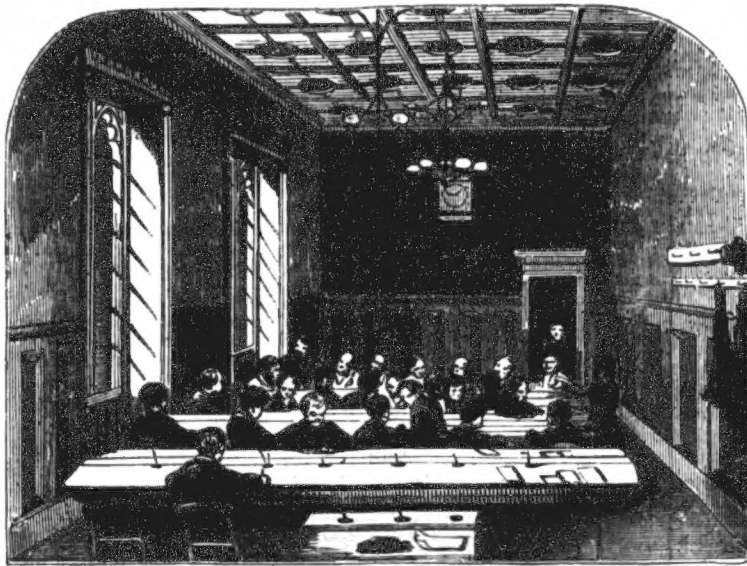
"The longest case I ever tried, and will be, before it is



REPORTERS' GALLERY, HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE PAGE 967.)



finished, the longest case ever tried within these ancient walls," was the Lord Chief Justice's description of this weary trial; and the air of eager anticipation outside has been finely contrasted by the positive tedium and monotony within. The cross-examination of Mrs. Star by the Solicitor-General was not without interest, but the extreme pettiness of the details, and the obvious nervousness of the witness made it almost painful at times. When, for example, Sir John Coleridge, holding up a piece of black ribbon with what looked like an embroidered watch pocket at each end, asked in his most persuasive and winning manner whether "this was a scapula"; and when the Lord Chief Justice requested that it might be handed up to him on the bench for inspection, as "he confessed he did not know what a scapula was," Mrs. Star's bearing was that of a woman struggling to keep composed. The veins in her shapely hands—on one of which a ring of some pale metal was worn—grew unusually large as she quietly tapped and drummed the shelf of the witness box before her, and her black veil and hood nodded to and fro exactly as if they were in a strong wind. The appearance of nuns and priests in an English court of justice is in itself peculiar, and as the place has been plentifully dotted with "sisters," the barristers' wigs and gowns have been rivalled by headdresses and robes of an even less conventional kind. Mrs. Star answered the questions put to her in a low but clear voice, and even when she hesitated most, the words, when they did come, were always spoken gently. Her expression is more weak than stern. A well-shaped, long nose, a rather plump, pale face, and luminous grey eyes, were all that could be seen for her nun's hood. Her manner was polished and quiet, but she did not appear to be either so calm and self-contained as Mrs. Kennedy, or so impulsive as Mrs. McOwne, both of whom were under examination. Mrs. McOwne's face was scarcely visible during her examination. But even when in the hands of Mr. Charles Russell, one of the counsel for the defendants, she seemed to speak sometimes under mental protest, at others as if anxious to give the Saurin family a good round scolding, rarely as what lawyers call "a good witness," saying no more and no less than is required. Mrs. Kennedy gave one the impression of a determined, collected woman, who had herself and her faculties well in hand, and who, having come to give her evidence, went through her task without flinching. There is more of the ascetic in Mrs. Kennedy's appearance than in the other sisters we saw; and her thin compressed lips and pale and rather hollow cheeks seem to speak of penances and mortifications carried out with unflinching rigour. On Monday Mrs. Star was unwell, and had to leave the court before the sitting was over; but Mrs. Kennedy, after her own examination, and some other sisters, sat in the space between the barristers and the bench, now and then consulting a manuscript book or whispering to an attorney, but for the most part remaining motionless, with their heads fixed in the direction of the witness-box. Several priests were seated in the same intermediate space; and in the arched opening to the most distant gallery could be seen another knot of sisters, whose situation, together with their uniform hoods and bands, suggested the organ loft of a parish church, the charity children of which



REPORTERS' RETIRING ROOM.—(SEE PAGE 967.)

run unusually large. But, perhaps, the most striking figure in court was that of Miss Saurin, the plaintiff. Draped in the deepest lay mourning, but not affecting any semi-conventional costume, she sits upright and watchful, but without, by word or token, showing she is alive. She is so closely veiled as to resemble a pedestal covered with a black cloth. The fashionably-attired and decidedly handsome young lady next her, who now and then finds undisguised amusement in some of Mrs. McOwne's allegations of "rudeness" against the Saurin family, and who seems to regard the entire proceedings from a secular point of view, is said to be the sister of the plaintiff.

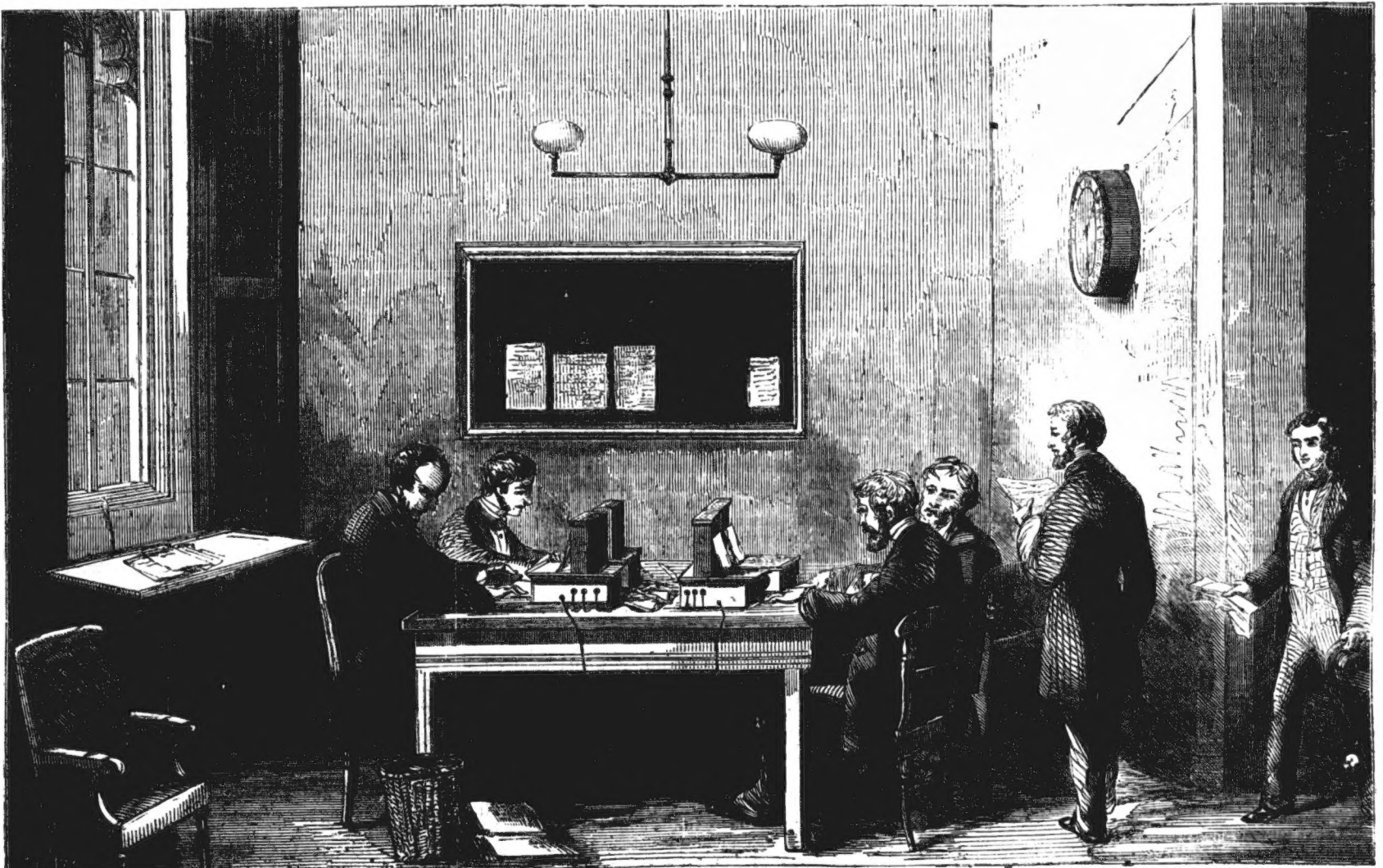
The jury looked exceedingly tired on Monday, the two aristocratic loungers who sat on the bench by favour yawned wearily long before the sitting terminated. "To-morrow and to-morrow," remarked the Lord Chief Justice wearily, on adjourning the court till Tuesday morning, for his lordship had just ascertained from Mr. Mellish that witnesses would be called till Thursday night, and had announced his determination to take a day when the evidence was completed, for the purpose of getting the whole case properly into his head for presentation to the jury; and so the proceedings terminated for the time. The black veiled figure of Miss Saurin, the plaintiff, was still motionless when we left, while the crowd outside had grown larger, and was palpably moved at the sight of a nun's dress as its owner came near the open doorway leading from the court. Greater interest could not have been displayed if some great state trial had been in progress, instead of the grave question whether a single lady is or is not worthy to be a nun.

A NEW Orleans inventor has made a carriage that runs by spring power, wound up like a clock.

## A PARIS ROMANCE.

PARIS has been startled by the following extraordinary story:—Two individuals, inculpated in an attempt to poison, have been arrested under the most mysterious circumstances. One of the prettiest women in the city inhabits a sumptuous apartment in the Rue de Penthievre. Amongst her acquaintances was a young man of Polish origin, M. K—, about twenty-five years of age. On last Friday week he called about eight o'clock in the evening on the lady in question, and informed her that he was in need of a handsome and intelligent woman, who could, if she consented to act in accordance with his instructions, gain 20,000*fr.* The lady replied that she was disposed to gain this sum, and asked what it was necessary to do. "Are we alone? for it is a great secret." "We are alone." M. K— then opened the doors, to assure himself that no one was within hearing. He then proposed to conduct the lady to the "Bal de l'Opera" on the following night, in company with a friend, who was a medical student. At the ball they would point out a man to whom she must be agreeable, in order to make him accept and eat one of the "bonbons" contained in a box which they would give her. The lady, considering that 20,000*fr.* was a large sum to pay for so small a service, demanded what would be the effect of the "bonbon." "Sudden death, which will be attributed to apoplexy," replied K—. "You need have no fear; you can disappear in the crowd as soon as your victim has swallowed the 'bonbons,' prepared by my friend the medical student." The lady shook with horror, but she preserved an apparent composure, declared that she would be ready to go to the ball at midnight. On the Saturday morning she informed M. Bellanger, the Commissaire de Police, who, in concert with his colleague of the "Quartier de l'Opera," took steps to clear up this mysterious affair. At the hour named the magistrates, accompanied by two inspectors of police, were in the Rue de Penthievre. Hardly had K— entered the salon than they made their appearance, and informed him of the cause of their presence. He stammered and stuttered, and knew not what to reply. They searched him, and in his pocket found a box full of bonbons. At the door of the house was a carriage containing a man in a domino. The agent of police took him before the Commissaires. When mounting the staircase he threw away some bonbons, which the police picked up. The domino was the medical student. The two individuals were locked up in Mazas, and the bonbons were submitted to a chemist for examination. Mme. Narbonne, who has been rendered celebrated by this attempted poisoning, is the beauty who was the cause of a duel last summer at Baden. According to the latest accounts the matter has been hushed up by the authorities, and the Polish adventurer has left Paris.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.



TELEGRAPHING THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—(SEE PAGE 967.)



## THEATRES.

## THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Sole Management of Mr. A. Harris.  
Every Evening, at 7. **THE BOARDING SCHOOL.** After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **ROBINSON CRUSOE**; or, Friday and the Fairies. The Box-office is open from ten till five.

## THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.  
Every Evening, at 7. **MY WIFE'S OUT.** At 7.45, the grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **PUSS IN BOOTS.** Characters in the opening by the principal members of the company. Double Troup of Pantomimists and various novelties.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.  
Every Evening, at 7. **RAISING THE WIND.** After which, **HOME.** Messrs. Sothers, Chippendale; Meads. Cavenish, Hill, &c. To conclude with **THE FRIGHTFUL HAIR.** Messrs. Compton Kendal, Buckstone, jun.; Mesdames Scott, Gwynne.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.  
Every Evening, at 7. **THE SECRET.** After which, at a quarter to eight, **MARIE ANTOINETTE**; Messrs. Vining, William Rignold, Dominick Murray, J. G. Shore, D. Leeson, and C. Harcourt; Meads. Lydia Howard and Beatrice. Concluding with a **CUP OF TEA**: Madlle. Beatrice.

## THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.  
Every Evening, at 7. **DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?** Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. L. Murray. At 7.45, **THE DEAD HEART.** Messrs. Benjamin Webster, A. Stirling, G. Belmore, R. Phillips, Ashley, Stuart; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss Leonore Grey, &c.

## ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Directress, Madlle. de la Ferté.  
Every Evening, at 7. **DEAF AS A POST.** After which, at a quarter to eight, **RED HANDS**; Messrs. Coghlan, Murray, Williams, Flokton, Trafford, &c.; Meads. Poynter, Les, Marston, and Lucy Rushton. To conclude with **ARDA** (Grand Ballet d'Action); Madlle de la Ferté, Kiralfi family, and a Corps de Ballet of 100.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening, at 7. **SLASHER AND CRASHER.** Messrs. G. Vincent, J. G. Taylor, E. Atkins; Mrs. Caulfield, Miss Shavey. After which, at 7.45, **PAPER WINGS.** Messrs. H. Neville, E. Atkins, J. G. Taylor, H. Cooper, H. Vaughan, Smithson, and H. Wigan; Meads. N. Harris, St. Henry, Schavery, and Furiado. To conclude with the Fire Scene from **THE YELLOW PASSPORT.**

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Swanborough.  
Every Evening at 7, **A WIDOW HUNT.** Messrs. Clarke, Belford, Joyce; Mesdames Button, Maitland. **THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.** Messrs. Thorne, James, Robson; Mrs. Goodall. **HUE AND DYE.** Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.  
Every Evening, at 7.30. **A LOVING CUP.** Messrs. Dewar, Day, Danvers; Mesdames Thompson and Kate Bishop. At 9, **CLAUDE DUVAL.** Messrs. Dewar, Danvers, Day; Miss Oliver, &c. To conclude with **FAMILY JARS.**

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.  
Every Evening, at 8. **SCHOOL.** Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Mrs. Buckingham White and Miss Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD**, and **INTRIGUE.** Mr. Montgomery; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

## THE NEW QUEEN'S THEATRE ROYAL.

Manager, Mr. W. H. Liston.  
Every Evening, at 7. **A RACE FOR A DINNER.** At half-past seven, **NOT GUILTY**; Messrs. J. L. Toole, S. Emery, H. Irving, W. H. Stephens, L. Brough, John Clayton, H. Mellon, Seyton, and Howard; Meads. H. Hodgson, Everard, &c. To conclude with **BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS.** Mr. J. L. Toole, &c.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HOLBORN.

Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.  
Every Evening, at 7. **AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.** After which, **FETERED.** Messrs. Cowper, Neville, Drew, Parselle, Brunton, F. Hughes, Arthur Bartleman, and George Honey; Mesdames Lydia Foote, Marlboro, Turner, Hodgson, and Fanny Josephs. Concluding with **LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.**; Miss Fanny Josephs and Mr. George Honey.

## GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.  
Every Evening, at 7. **TWO HARLEQUINS.** Mr. Crailing; Miss C. Loseby. At 7.45, **ON THE CARDS.** Mr. Alfred Wigan, M. Stuart; Miss M. Robertson. **ROBERT LE DIABLE.** Misses E. Farren, Loseby, Hastings. Two ballets. Madlle. Bossi.

## GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.  
Every Evening at 7, **A HAPPY FAMILY.** At 7.30, **CYRIL'S SUCCESS.** **BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS.** Messrs. E. Marshall, Warner, Vernon, Fisher, J. Clarke, &c.; Mesdames C. Thorne, Henrade, Brennan.

**ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.**  
Every afternoon at 3, every night at 8. **ROYAL AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT**; and the Burlesque Extravaganza, **THE VERY GRAND DUTCH-B.**

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.**  
Every evening, at half-past seven, **OSCAR CARRE'S PERFORMING HORSES. SCENES IN THE ARENA.** Including Messrs. A. Brachury, Carré, Salamonsky, Adolphe Carré, and Madles. Montaro, Salamonsky, Amalia, Schwartz, and Krambeer.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.

**POLYTECHNIC.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

**MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.**—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.**—Open daily.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum; Fife House; Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jernyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## THE

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ROYAL speeches, at least in this country, have certainly not been gaining in interest or suggestiveness of late years, and that delivered by commission on Tuesday, and which we give in extenso in another column, formed no exception to the rule. The address in reply was assented to in the evening without question and with but little debate, and the most casual perusal of the speech must have satisfied every one in the afternoon that such would be the case. The only paragraph to which objection could be taken, at least from a party point of view, was that which referred to the proposed legislation in respect to the Irish Church. The introductory paragraphs which, as usual, dealt with our foreign relations, passed, with two exceptions, without cavil. Mr. Disraeli seemed to think that more complete information ought to have been given to Parliament as to the precise manner in which the settlement of the Turco-Hellenic difficulty had been effected, and that some allusion should have been made to the Conference—the mode of its inception and the result of its labours. In his reply, Mr. Gladstone reminded the House, however, that the answer of the Hellenic Government had not yet been communicated to the Plenipotentiaries, and that the Conference had not entirely completed its labours. An objection taken by Mr. White to the omission of any allusion to the Spanish Revolution, although some years ago the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty in Naples was duly chronicled in the Speech from the Throne, was satisfactorily explained by the Premier, on the ground that the Spanish Revolution may still be said to be incomplete. The Spanish nation have not yet passed beyond the phase of a Provisional Government. The Throne exists, but is still vacant; and whilst there is a possibility of the deposed Sovereign being invited to return, it would clearly be premature for a Sovereign who maintained friendly relations with her to refer in a pointed manner to her expulsion. Ministers doubtless thought that when it was out of their power to congratulate the Spaniards on having established a Government of their choice, it would have been out of place to notice the difficulty they experienced in selecting one. The paragraph dealing with the New Zealand revolt, and expressing confidence in the ability of the colonists to restore order, was unquestioned by all. It may be considered as settled that the colonists must depend on themselves to keep a handful of unruly natives in subjection. Next to legislation for the Irish Church, no

part of the Ministerial programme excited more attention than that which proposes parliamentary inquiries with a view to the better conduct of Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, and the provision of "further guarantees for their tranquillity, purity, and freedom." The remaining paragraphs of the Speech call for little comment, and were simply glanced at by those who took part in the debate. We were prepared for the announcement that no further measure would be proposed to retain in abeyance the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. That country is now perfectly tranquil. Fenianism is regarded by all as a thing of the past, and even those who were previously disaffected are, to all appearances, ready to accept the proposed legislation on the Irish Church as an earnest of the desire of the Government to do everything that is possible to satisfy the legitimate wants of the Irish people. With peace abroad and at home, the Reformed Parliament commences its first session under the happiest auspices, and we re-echo the concluding prayer of the speech from the Throne, that its labours may be brought to a happy issue. Still, as Mr. Gladstone observed, with a frankness which provoked an ironical laugh from the Opposition, that the Government would be happy if they accomplished everything they had ventured to recommend. This is the simple truth. We are entering on a Session which must be a Session of hard work, if of nothing else. From the 1st of March to the 1st of August there will scarcely be a day of leisure for those "whose business it is to go down into the great waters of political life."

EAST LONDON MUSEUM OF SCIENCE  
AND ART.

ANOTHER important step has been taken in the matter of providing a museum for the working classes of the populous district of the East of London; and we hope now that the scheme so long advocated has been taken up with vigour, it will speedily be carried to a satisfactory issue. On Saturday a numerous deputation on the subject waited upon Earl de Grey and Ripon and Mr. W. E. Forster at the Privy Council-office, Downing-street. Amongst the gentlemen forming the deputation were the following:—Messrs. Antonio Brady, J. P. Septimus Hansard, M.A., Alfred R. Wallace, Thomas Conolly, Dr. Millar, Hyde Clarke, representing the Society of Arts; W. Wooding, Charles Low, A. Johnston, M.P., Samuel Morley, M.P., Howard Morley, S. W. Silver, John Bennett, F.R.S., representing the corporation of the City of London; John M. Clabon, James Spicer, representing the Fishmongers' Company; T. Sopwith, Sir Daniel Cooper, and the Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S. Mr. Holms, M.P. for Hackney, introduced the deputation. Mr. Antonio Brady having presented to Earl de Grey and Ripon the title deeds of the land situate at Bethnal-green, agreed to be accepted by the Government for the purposes of this important educational establishment, read a history of the movement, resulting in the purchase of the land in question, as well as the reasons which justified the completion of the object sought for. Mr. Conolly followed, urging upon the Government the importance of establishments of this kind throughout the metropolis, for the promotion of education, both general and technical. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. S. Hansard having subsequently spoken in a similar strain, Earl de Grey and Ripon, on the part of the Government, thanked the deputation heartily for their valuable efforts in the public interests, and expressed his willingness and that of his colleagues to accept the trust which they had just handed over to them. The Government were deeply impressed with the importance of the question of national education as well as that of technical education, and he could assure them that he himself felt the same interest in that question as he did when merely an individual member of the House of Commons—an interest which was now associated with the increased responsibility now cast on him as a Minister of the Crown to promote its advancement as far as possible. In dealing with this subject the Government would be governed by the principles laid down in a minute made when Earl Granville and Mr. Bruce presided at this department of education, and when those eminent statesmen warmly approved of the object in view. These principles were subsequently confirmed in a minute made when the Duke of Marlborough was the president. The proposed museum must be regarded not as a local but a national institution.

## MARRIAGE "OVER THE WATER."

In Paris, as doubtless many of our readers are aware, the "negotiating of marriages" has long been a branch of business, just like the negotiating of shares, of cotton, coffee, houses, or horses. But the people engaged in it, a numerous and increasing class, now see their calling menaced. Their practice is to stipulate for a sum which is usually five per cent., and to be paid by the husband out of the wife's marriage portion. The Civil Court of Paris has, however, just decided that all such conventions are immoral, and consequently null and void. This decision will cause dismay among marriage brokers, for the profession is not confined to those establishments for assisting bashful bachelors, of which the advertisements may be seen in almost every French newspaper. Many females, and some who would not be thought capable of having recourse to such expedients, live by this sort of traffic. They take advantage of their numerous relations to provide young spendthrifts who have squandered away their inheritances, with wives of fortune. The unfortunate part of the transactions is that they are generally obliged to attribute a false value



to the merchandise of which they have to dispose, and families are frequently deceived by the women who have a pecuniary interest in bringing about a marriage. They are, however, sometimes themselves taken in. One of these females had recently made up a match between a young lady of her acquaintance, possessing a fortune of 80,000*l.* (£3,500), and an individual who had engaged to pay her 4,000*l.* (£190) for the introduction after the marriage. The man afterwards refused to fulfil his part of the contract, and the woman, who had his written promise, sued him, but lost the suit, on the ground that such bargains were opposed to public morality. In future these matrimonial agents must take their precautions; but this is not easy; fortune-hunters have usually little cash in hand, however liberal in promises they may be. But now that their signatures are of no value, there is an end to the security for the profession; should it disappear altogether, there would be no great loss. It is right perhaps to remark that some years back the courts gave a decision exactly contrary to that here referred to; but the law is proverbially uncertain. Things are bad enough in England with the upper classes, so far as love marriages are concerned, but happily we have not yet gone so far as our "lively neighbours" in publicly bartering the most sacred of human affections for gold.

## FAMILY EMIGRATION FROM THE EAST OF LONDON.

UNDER this title the second of a series of pamphlets has been issued. As the subject is one that must have considerable interest for our readers at this time, when so much is being written to advocate not only emigration, but even "compulsory emigration," we will endeavour to extract the gist of this last addition to the literature of East-end distress, if we may so express it. It states, then, that "in a recent pamphlet some account was given of the despatch to Canada, in August, 1858 (by the aid of private subscriptions), of 17 families, numbering 84 souls, from the distressed districts in the East of London. They all obtained work almost immediately after their arrival, and have been thus redeemed from a state of great destitution to one of permanent comfort and independence. The extracts from their letters, again printed in the present pamphlet, with some additions from letters lately received, fully testify to the improvement in their condition, and to the value of the opening afforded in Canada to the starving and unemployed multitudes in London. The Hon. John Ross, Finance Minister for Canada, kindly wrote, in behalf of these emigrants, to the Canadian emigration officers, who procured employment for them, and who have since expressed their satisfaction with their conduct. The marked success which has attended this little effort, it appears most important to make further exertions to raise funds for the emigration of as many families as possible in April next, at which season work begins to be plentiful in Canada. There are good grounds for hoping that the Canadian Government, who voluntarily paid the expenses of the inland transit of the emigrants sent out last autumn, will extend the same assistance to the party to be despatched in the ensuing spring. Within the last month the following encouraging accounts of the prospects of emigrants in Canada have been received from Mr. Dixon, emigration agent to the Canadian Government in this country:—"There is every prospect of abundance of work for emigrants next spring, even without taking into consideration the thousands who will be required on the railway works. . . . We could readily absorb men of the trades usually conducted in country towns through the farming districts. I received a letter this morning (January 13) from Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto agent, who states that the country (Canada West) is in a most prosperous condition, and that there is a prospect of an unusually great demand for farmmen, female servants, building mechanics, and others usually employed in rural districts; if steady, sober men. The earlier emigrants go out the better, but the first steamship will not sail for Quebec until the middle of April. The cases will be selected, as before, without distinction of creed, by the clergy and other workers personally acquainted with them, and resident on the spot. Details of some suitable cases for emigration, for which funds are urgently needed, are given in the present pamphlet. Many more might be easily found, but it is undesirable to raise hopes which, through want of funds, may be disappointed. It is important that funds should be subscribed as early as possible, in order that it may be ascertained how many families can be sent out, and that arrangements may be made accordingly." We are glad to find that the venture has so far proved satisfactory. While we utterly repudiate the sending out of distressed families against their will, we yet cannot but acknowledge that judicious emigration seems to afford the only remedy for much of the chronic distress of this country, and hence any such facts as those we have given above cannot be made too widely known.

WHEN an illustrious English author, now dead, first journeyed to the United States, the story runs that he paid a visit of courtesy to the members of a well-known publishing firm in New York, who for a long series of years had been doing their best to conduce towards the enhancement of his celebrity, although scarcely to the replenishment of his purse, by punctually issuing reprints of his works in America, and giving him nothing for the copyright. The "talking" partner in the firm happened to be engaged when the illustrious author called; and while waiting for him there chanced to enter the office a young lady, radiantly attired, and as pretty and graceful as American young ladies generally are, who asked for the "talking" partner under the affectionate designation of "Papa."—"Ah!" quoth the illustrious author, "I see—the latest edition of the *Pirate's Daughter*, splendidly bound."

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Imperial Parliament was formally opened on Tuesday by Royal Commission. The House of Lords having adjourned on the 16th December until the 11th of February, met on Thursday last week at two o'clock for the purpose of further adjournment, but it was a mere formality, and on the motion of Earl GRANVILLE the House adjourned at 10 minutes past two o'clock until last Tuesday, when the regular business of the session would commence.

Notwithstanding the regretted absence of the Queen from the imposing spectacle, considerable interest was manifested in the event, and from an early hour on Tuesday morning Parliament-street and the avenues to the two houses of Parliament were thronged with spectators.

In the House of Lords a number of members of the aristocracy and friends of the members of both Houses gathered to witness the ceremony.

The Peers appointed to represent her Majesty took their seats on a bench before the Throne shortly before two o'clock.

The members of the House of Commons having appeared at the bar, with the Right Hon. the SPEAKER at their head,

The LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Hatherley) read the following Message:—

#### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late Administration.

And it is with special interest that I commend to you the resumption of your labours at a time when the popular branch of the Legislature has been chosen with the advantage of a greatly enlarged enfranchisement of my faithful and loyal people.

I am able to inform you that my relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be most friendly; and I have the satisfaction to believe that they cordially share in the desire by which I am animated for the maintenance of peace. I shall at all times be anxious to use my best exertions for the promotion of this most important object.

In concurrence with my Allies I have endeavoured, by friendly interposition, to effect a settlement of the differences which have arisen between Turkey and Greece; and I rejoice that our joint efforts have aided in preventing any serious interruption of tranquillity in the Levant.

I have been engaged in negotiations with the United States of North America for the settlement of questions which affect the interests and the international relations of the two countries; and it is my earnest hope that the result of these negotiations may be to place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America.

I have learnt with grief that disturbances have occurred in New Zealand, and that at one spot they have been attended with circumstances of atrocity. I am confident that the Colonial Government and people will not be wanting either in energy to repress the outbreaks, or in the prudence and moderation which I trust may prevent their recurrence.

#### GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with a careful regard to the efficiency of the services, and they will exhibit a diminished charge upon the country.

#### MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The ever-growing wants and diversified interests of the Empire will necessarily bring many questions of public policy under your review.

The condition of Ireland permits me to believe that you will be spared the painful necessity which was felt by the late Parliament for narrowing the securities of personal liberty in that country, by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

I recommend that you should inquire into the present modes of conducting Parliamentary and Municipal Elections, and should consider whether it may be possible to provide any further guarantees for their tranquillity, purity, and freedom.

A measure will be brought under your notice for the relief of some classes of occupiers from hardships in respect of rating, which appear to be capable of remedy.

You will also be invited to direct your attention to Bills for the extension and improvement of Education in Scotland; and for rendering the considerable revenues of the endowed schools of England more widely effectual for the purposes of instruction.

A measure will be introduced for applying the principle of representation to the control of the County Rate, by the establishment of Financial Boards for counties.

It will be proposed to you to recur to the subject of Bankruptcy, with a view to the more effective distribution of assets and to the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

The ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland will be brought under your consideration at a very early date, and the legislation which will be necessary in order to their final adjustment will make the largest demands upon the wisdom of Parliament.

I am persuaded that, in the prosecution of the work, you will bear a careful regard to every legitimate interest which it may involve, and that you will be governed by the constant aim to promote the welfare of religion through the principles of equal justice, to secure the action of the undivided feeling and opinion of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, to efface the memory of former contentions, and to cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people.

In every matter of public interest, and especially in one so weighty, I pray that the Almighty may never cease to guide your deliberations, and may bring them to a happy issue.

The Speech was listened to with great attention and appeared to create a favourable impression. The SPEAKER attended by several members of the House of Commons, presented himself at the bar to hear the Speech read, after which their lordships adjourned.

On reassembling at five o'clock, when there was a very full attendance of peers, the Earl of CARYSPORT moved the address in reply to the Royal Speech, congratulating their lordships on the results of the late general election, which had shown that the extension of the suffrage had rendered the representation of the people more popular, and had strengthened the institutions of the country. Viscount MONCK seconded the motion, and dwelt with satisfaction on the aspect of affairs both at home and abroad. He warmly eulogised the negotiations which had been conducted with the United States, and gave expression to the hope that the result would be to render the two nations as closely identified in feeling and affection as they were already in the interests and the ties of kindred. Lord Cairns and Earl Granville also spoke, and the motion for the Address was then agreed to, their lordships adjourning at seven o'clock.

The Commons assembled shortly before two o'clock, and a few minutes after that hour Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and, advancing to the

table, announced that the aid of the Speaker and of the House was required in the Upper Chamber to hear the Queen's Speech read by her Majesty. The right hon. gentleman, followed by some 70 or 80 members, having attended to the summons, returned to the House after which the sitting was suspended until the usual hour. On reassembling at four o'clock the judgments and certificates of the judges appointed under the Act of last session for inquiring into election petitions were read, and several important notices of motion were next given.

Mr. GLADSTONE (whose appearance was the signal for loud cheers from the ministerial benches) announced that on the 1st of next month he would move that the House should immediately resolve itself into committee on the Acts relating to the Established Church in Ireland, to the Royal College of Maynooth, and the first resolution of the House passed last session relating to the Established Church of Ireland.

The SPEAKER then read in a clear musical voice the speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor in the other House on behalf of her Majesty, and his fine commanding figure has been well drawn by our artist, in the striking illustration we print on page 969. After hearing the speech Mr. H. F. COWPER (Hertfordshire) moved the usual Address to the Crown, reviewing in brief the chief subjects referred to in the Royal Speech, and expressing his gratification that the Greek and the United States "difficulties" had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand would be allowed the entire credit, as well as responsibility, of settling their differences with the native population without military assistance from the mother country. In seconding the Address, Mr. MUNDELLA (Sheffield), dwelt with satisfaction upon the loyalty of the working classes to the Throne and Constitution of the country, and upon that account asked that Parliament would interfere to protect them from the debasing influences of bribery and corruption at parliamentary and municipal elections. It was, he thought, a national disgrace that for many years past no municipal election had been carried in certain boroughs on its own merits, and that in some instances as large a sum as £10,000 had expended in bribery. Referring next to the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Act, the hon. gentleman characterised them as an oppressive and unconstitutional interference with the rights of electors, and urged the necessity for their unconditional repeal. Mr. DISRAELI (who rose amid some cheers from the Opposition) observed upon the satisfactory circumstance that the Address did not ask the House to express an opinion upon any controverted subject. In dealing with the question of the Irish Church, the Government had certainly a strong *prima facie* claim upon the indulgence of the House, and he hoped that whatever proposition might be submitted on the subject would be considered in a spirit worthy of its gravity and importance, and in a manner calculated to maintain the reputation of Parliament. Some observations followed from Mr. WHITE, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Newdegate; from Mr. GORE, on Irish railways; from Mr. M'MAHON and Sir P. O'BRIEN, on the necessity of a Redistribution Bill for Ireland; and from Mr. CORRANCE, on the cattle plague. The motion for the Address was then agreed to; and the House adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

Such is a brief summary of the great event of the week, we might almost say of the year, when one remembers the almost unlimited powers for good or evil that our English Parliament wielded, not only as regards this country, but the whole civilised world. This fact is proved, if proof were necessary, by the great interest evinced by the nations of both the old and the new world, in the opening of our Parliament. No sooner is the reading of the Royal Speech commenced than the telegraph wires are made to flash the message to all parts of the world; and but a very short time after its substance is known by the London public, it is being read in America. Our artist has this week faithfully represented by his pencil the means by which this great triumph of modern times, is rendered possible; the reporters' rooms and the telegraph departments of the House are indeed amongst the most wonderful and mighty of its agencies.

### THE NATIVE RISING IN ALGERIA.

THE despatch from Algeria published in our last number, with the telegram printed in another column, will fully prepare our readers for the engraving which our artist has this week prepared for them; and probably by the time this is in their hands full details of the engagement and the defeat of the natives will have been received. Algeria, as we need scarcely inform the reader, is a country on the north coast of Africa, which was a subordinate part of the Turkish empire till 1830, and is now a French colony. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Tunis, on the south by Sahara, and on the west by Morocco. The French have extended their dominions more than 200 miles into the interior, but those of the Deys—the former rulers of Algeria—comprehended territories lying nearly twice as far south. The area of Algeria may be estimated at 160,000 square miles, and the population at 2,600,000, of which 170,000 are Europeans.

THE following characteristic advertisement appears in a New York paper:—"If the party who took a fancy to my overcoat was influenced by the inclemency of the weather, all right; but if by commercial considerations, I am ready to negotiate for its return.—JOHN BROUGHAM, No. 325, West Fourteenth-street."

NAVIGATING THE ICE.—Ice sports in America and Canada are not limited to the pastime of skating. Sailing over the glassy surface, where there is plenty of "sea room" and wind, is not less exciting than skating, and entails none of its labour and afterweariness. The speed that can be attained by iceboats is something marvellous, a rate of more than sixty miles an hour being not uncommon. A year ago one boat on the Hudson made eight miles in less than six minutes. These boats are constructed V shape, and over the keel is laid a skate iron.

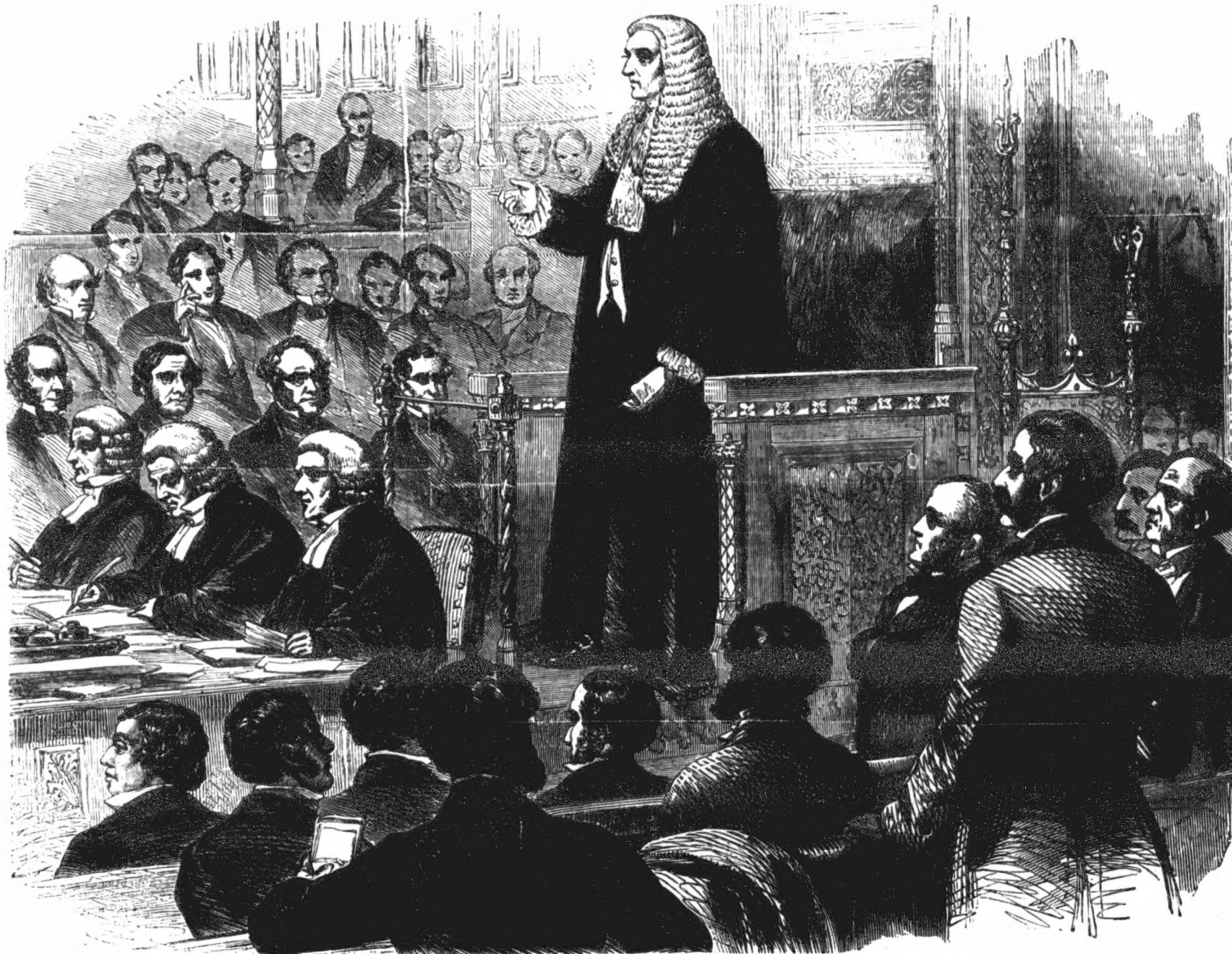
THE TRUE ELIXIR VITÆ.—Joy is one of the greatest panaceas of life. No joy is more healthful or better calculated to prolong life than that which is to be found in domestic happiness, in the company of cheerful and good men, and in contemplating the beauties of Nature. A day spent in the country, under a serene sky, amidst a circle of agreeable friends, is certainly a more positive means of prolonging life than all the vital elixirs in the world. Laughter, that external expression of joy, must not be here omitted. It is the most salutary of all the bodily movements; for it agitates both the body and the soul at the same time, promotes digestion and circulation, and enlivens the vital power in every organ.—Hufeland.





THE ALGERIAN REVOLT—THE FRENCH ATTACK ON THE INSURGENTS.—(SEE PAGE 967)





OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE SPEAKER ADDRESSING THE HOUSE.—(SEE PAGE 967)

## A BATTLE WITH DESTINY. BOOK THE SECOND.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

In the morning of the day in which poor Horman met with such a sad and terrible termination to his journey, two gentlemen were at breakfast in one of the rooms of the Verre-à-vin Hôtel at Hasselt, the chief town of the Belgian Province of Limbourg.

Both were discussing the meal in silence and seemed equally pre-occupied by thought. The elder of the two was a man of middle height but powerful build, plainly dressed in an unpretending English travelling suit. The only remarkable features in his face were his mouth and eyes, the lips of the former were very thin and when closely compressed as was now the case could scarcely be observed, forming but a thin red line. His eyes were of a light bluish-grey colour, deeply set beneath a rather prominent forehead, and shaded by thick dark-brown eyebrows.

There was something peculiarly searching in their gaze, a sort of no-use-trying-to-deceive-me look that would have made the possessor of a secret feel it rather unsafe in his custody were he subjected to their interrogation.

His companion was evidently a much younger man in spite of the heavy black beard and whiskers which encircled his face. His almost boyish features, though dauntlessly resolute in expression, and marked in unmistakable characters by the relentless hand of care, belied their hirsute appendages. He was looking at the elder man as he sat there deeply absorbed in the perusal of a letter arrived that morning, and which seemed to afford him subject for deep thought.

As the contents of the missive affect our hero in no slight degree we will take the liberty of glancing over the gentleman's shoulder and reading it.

"To brother Wilde—Events have occurred since I last wrote which will necessitate your immediate return to England with Captain Chandos Merton. I have at last solved the mystery which so long had puzzled me, and shall be soon in a position to prove the young Captain's innocence of the accusation and expose the real murderer. You must not, however, do more than hint at this to him, but disclose your real name and character, and by persuasion, induce his voluntary return to England. You will take him to the house of Mrs. Crowbert in Chesham Palace.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES LAMB.

Such was the letter which Mr. Johnson *alias* Wilde the detective pondered over so deeply and which so nearly touched

the interests of his companion whom our readers will already have guessed to be the Captain Merton.

And here we will explain the strange coincidence by which poor old Horman had been led to suppose that it was his master who had been killed in such a terrible manner at Waterloo.

Horman's mispronunciation of Captain Merton's assumed name had in the first instance led the waiter at the hotel to mistake for "Fontray," which was that of a man who had been staying there, an escaped criminal who, successfully eluding for some time the Belgian police, had been overtaken by them at Waterloo, and in making a futile effort to escape was fired at by the gendarmes and killed.

When Horman saw the body, not a feature of the face was recognisable, so mutilated was it by the shot, but the similarity in height and shape, and the circumstance of the false beard, had sufficed to convince the poor old man of the identity of the body with his young master.

Now "to return to our mutton," as some witty adapter from the French has it.

Mr. Johnson's, or rather Richard Wilde's, abstraction, evidently caused by the letter he still held in his hand, had not failed to attract the attention of Mynheer Vanderau, otherwise Captain Chandos Merton, who at last spoke.

"That letter seems to interest you very much, Johnson; nothing wrong, no bad news I hope?"

"No, on the contrary," replied Johnson, "and though as you say I seem to be much interested by the letter, the contents affect you far more nearly than they do me."

"Affect me!" said Chandos in a tone of surprise, "who can possibly have written anything about me to you?"

"That I will soon explain, Captain Chandos Merton."

Chandos started at the sudden mention of his own name by a man to whom he believed himself unknown, save as Mynheer Vanderau, a harmless Belgian gentleman, which character his perfect knowledge of the language and manners of the natives had he thought enabled him to assume with success. But it was evident that his disguise had been penetrated by his companion, a gentleman travelling for pleasure, as he described himself, and whom Chandos had met at Brussels, where pleased with his manners and sick of his compulsory solitude, he had readily consented to the other's proposal that they should become companions for a time. He now regretted his foolish confidence, but regrets were too late; he could only wait and see what use the man meant to make of his knowledge.

Merton rose and stood confronting his companion, with a set, determined half-defiant look upon his face that boded no good to the other should he intend any evil.

Johnson, *alias* Wilde, rose too. He saw the look upon Merton's face, and said.

"You seem surprised, Captain Merton, at my knowledge of

your real character. I shall have to surprise you yet more, before I finish what I have to say; one thing only, do not interrupt me until I have done."

Chandos bowed assent, and the other continued.

"You have hitherto known me by the name of Johnson; that, like yours, was assumed; I am Richard Wilde, a detective officer. I have followed your every movement since you left England. At any moment it was in my power to have arrested you had I so wished."

"You may well suppose, therefore, that it is with no unfriendly motive that I have hitherto abstained from doing so, and that I now disclose without reserve my real name and character."

"You will forgive me, sir, I trust, for having in my assumed character treated you with more familiarity than our difference in station warranted, for it was with a friendly view that I did so. There are several other officers on your track animated by the hope of earning the large reward offered for your apprehension, who could not scruple to arrest you. My object in following you was to defeat their endeavours until proofs of your innocence of which I felt assured could be discovered. I have as you know been successful, and no one but myself is aware that you are here."

"The letter I received this morning was a summons from my superior, Charles Lamb, to return to England, bringing you with me. This involved the necessity of an explanation, as I could not expect you to return without giving a reason, and I would not under any circumstances have employed force."

"Now, Captain Merton, I think I have explained all that I may, and I leave it to you to say whether you will aid me to obey my instructions. I must not tell you what has been discovered by Charles Lamb, but I can assure you of this, that you will run no risk in returning. Captain Merton, will you trust me?"

Wilde paused as he concluded the sentence and looked Chandos full in the face. He waited for his answer.

Several moments passed before Chandos could speak. The revelation Wilde had just made was so startling, sudden, and unexpected, that Chandos was unable for some time thoroughly to comprehend it. Neither his precautions, nor his disguise had sufficed to protect him from the Argus-eyed detectives. This Wilde, the one he had esteemed the most dangerous of all, now had him in his power. Was this tale of his a mere ruse to induce Chandos to give himself up quietly to a shameful and unmerited death?

He scarce knew what to think. Unless he could thoroughly trust this Wilde, he would be incurring a fearful risk by returning to England with him.

He felt that he could not decide, yet it was necessary to make some answer. Suddenly turning towards Wilde he looked him full in the face with such a keen searching gaze, that if there had been the smallest intention of treachery in his mind the look would have made the traitor quail before it.



But Wilde met it without flinching in the least, and with such a frank, open smile upon his face, that Chandos could mistrust no longer. He made a movement towards him and held out his hand.

"Mr. Wilde, I do trust you. When you please I will return. I ask for no further explanation."

Wilde took the proffered hand and returned with respectful warmth, the cordial pressure Captain Merton bestowed on him.

"You have given me the reply I expected from you, Captain Merton, and I again assure you that you will have no cause to repent your confidence in me. We will leave for Brussels to-morrow—if agreeable to you—thence via Ostend to Dover, and so to London. I shall almost envy you your feelings when again you step upon the shores of England."

Chandos shook his head half-sorrowfully.

"The uncertainty which veils all that has happened in England during my absence, is sufficient to mar the joy with which I should otherwise return to my native land. Absence, which has but more endeared to me the friends I left behind, has perhaps blotted out all remembrance of me from their minds. I am, perchance, but as one dead; or worse—disgraced; while Annabel—but it's no use making myself miserable about what may have happened. Time enough when the worst is known."

"You are right there, sir," said Wilde in a cheerful tone; "but believe me there will be no 'worst.' If a detective may be pardoned a poetical expression, 'no cloud will dull the brilliant sunshine of your happiness.'"

Chandos smiled and the two then separated, the one to muse and wonder over the strange event that had broken in upon the monotony of his exile, the other to make preparations for departure.

It was with a variety of conflicting feelings passing through his mind, that Chandos Merton once more set foot in London. But a few days ago, and he fancied himself a banished wanderer from it for ever. Here he trod the streets not only with the consciousness that he was innocent, but with an inward certainty that it would soon be proclaimed forth to the world yet more loudly than had been his guilt.

Then, too, he had the hope of soon seeing Annabel, for Wilde had told him their destination, and that he would find Miss Clyde there. He pictured to himself the delight he would feel at seeing her after their cruel separation, he rehearsed in fancy the scene that would soon be a reality, her assurances of unchanged love, her mingled tears and smiles of heartfelt joy, he almost felt the soft pressure of her arms around his neck. Involuntarily his lips murmured softly, "Darling Annabel."

"What did you say?" inquired Wilde, who was walking by his side in the direction of Chesham Place.

"Nothing," ejaculated Chandos, sharply, ashamed of having betrayed what was passing in his thoughts. "We'd better have a cab, it seems so confoundingly slow, walking."

Wilde smiled, but making no reply quickly hailed a hansom, and the pair were soon at the door of Mr. Crowbert's house.

Chandos was out of the cab almost before it stopped, and ran up the steps to the door; as he seized the knocker his courage failed him. Perhaps she was not at home; she might have left the house, and he knew himself unable to bear the disappointment which in either case he would have felt.

He knocked, however, but the knock was a miserable failure, the most rustic of country cousins would have been ashamed of the performance.

Similarly hesitating was his inquiry of the servant who came to the door as to the presence of Miss Annabel Clyde.

The reply was in the affirmative and Chandos would have rushed into the drawing-room without further delay, but Wilde detained him in order that he might cool his excitement a little, and have his name announced, as his sudden and unexpected appearance might, as he said, dangerously affect Miss Clyde.

Chandos was with some difficulty persuaded to wait while the servant threw open the door and said:

"Captain Chandos Merton."

The moment after Chandos was in the room. Annabel, pale with excitement, stood in the centre of the apartment. Chandos had eyes for nothing else, he could see only Annabel. She made one step towards him, before she could make another he had caught her in his arms and was raining his passionate kisses on her upturned face.

(To be continued.)

(Commenced in number 372 of the "LONDON HERALD.")

## SONG FOR THE MONTH.

### SNOWDROPS.

GROWING by the dying maiden,  
Little snowdrops fair too see,  
Yet in all their fragile beauty  
Seeming scarce as fair as she;  
Straying tenderly around them,  
Coldish fingers small and thin,  
Where the delicate green prison  
Shows their fairy bells within.  
Set them in the eastern window—  
They will catch the first warm ray  
When the broad, imperial sunbeams  
Brighten o'er the coming day.  
Dawns the morning—see, the snowdrops  
Their last leafy screen have riven!  
And the maiden saw the eternal  
Sunlight of her God in heaven.

HELEN BURNSIDE.

MASSACHUSETTS has a velocipede fever, and in one town they have actually turned a Methodist Church into a "velocipede rink."

THE ex-Queen of Spain resolved recently, it appears, to visit all the convents in Paris, but a rebuff she encountered at one of the first to which she went will probably make her abandon her design. At this one it appeared she was received by the nuns without any sort of ceremony, and after she had "assisted" at Paris, she found that no one except the Lady Superior presented herself to accompany her to the door. "Why am I not treated with more respect than this?" asked Her Majesty. The Superior meekly replied that it was not the custom of the house to do extraordinary honour to visitors. "But I am a Queen!" The Superior replied that no exception was made in the rules for a Queen. "Why, in Spain," exclaimed the Queen angrily, "the nuns kneel when I enter their convent." "Oh, madam!" was the pat answer, "here we only kneel to God."

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### THE PRINCESS'S.

At length, after a wonderful run of success, "After Dark" has been withdrawn from the bills of the Princess's, and its place supplied by a new piece with the simple title of "Marie Antoinette." On the Continental stage Marie Antoinette is no unfamiliar figure, her most illustrious representative being Madame Ristori; but, strange to say, she is hardly, if at all, known upon the British stage. An English version of Signor Giacometti's drama, in which the great Italian actress performs, has, we believe, been produced with success at New York and elsewhere in America; but it was not until a few nights ago that any play devoted to a representation of the leading events in the life of Marie Theresa's unhappy daughter was played in London. If in the piece thus brought out at the Princess's the intention had been to give a stage representation of the great Revolution, in which the Queen of Louis XVI bore so tragic a part, Mr. Falgrave Simpson would doubtless have been found fully competent for the task, for he is a graceful, spirited writer, and well skilled in the dramatic treatment of character and incident; but it is due to him to say that the play in question has no such ambitious scope. It is offered in express terms merely as "an historical panorama of action formed of many events in Marie Antoinette's life, connecting the 1st of October, 1789, with the 16th of October, 1793; bound together with no more fiction than is necessary to give the coherence and continuity essential to a dramatic form." Several of the most important personages of the Reign of Terror are conspicuous by their absence, and we look in vain even for the prominent actors in those terrific times as Egalité, Mirabeau, and Robespierre; but some of the most striking adventures in the closing scenes of the Queen's sad history are represented upon the stage with suitable variety and picturesqueness of scenic effect. The action opens impressively with the visit of Marie Antoinette, accompanied by the Dauphin, to the hall in the Palace of Versailles during the banquet of the Body Guard, who pluck the treacherous cockades from their hats, and, drawing their swords, vow with more fervour than fidelity to devote themselves to her cause. We next visit the royal cabinet, where we are introduced to the King, and then comes the fierce invasion of the palace by the mob of Sansculottes, armed with all manner of uncouth weapons, and waving on high a huge tricolour flag, beneath which the royal family are at last grouped. This well-arranged scene brings the first act to a striking conclusion. In the second occurs the best scene of the whole play, representing the arrival of the royal fugitives, in their coach drawn by white horses, at the "Gate of Varennes," where they are stopped by the populace and subjected to ignominious treatment. Here it is that the King and Queen, alighting from their carriage, make a dignified appeal to the loyalty of their subjects, but in vain. Their subjects are against them almost to a man, and the recreant Body Guard ground arms and fraternise with the Republicans. "France," it has been said, "was a long despotism tempered by epigrams," and now it would seem the epigrams have got the upper hand, "and they are," says Mr. Carlyle, "not sharp and bitter, but cruel and atrocious." Mr. Lloyd's view of Varennes by moonlight, with the lofty trees in the foreground, the far-spreading streets in perspective, the King's carriage drawn up in front of the gate, and the excited crowd ravening for their victims, makes an excellent picture, and is warmly applauded. Hence the course of events takes us first to the "Gardens of the Temple," where the sufferings of the royal prisoners are brought into rather jarring contrast with the drolleries of a faithful retainer, whose good-natured levity is hardly suited to the solemnity of the occasion; and then we visit the "Room in the Tower of the Temple," where Louis takes his final farewell of his family, the figures being grouped very much after the fashion of those in the well-known picture. But Madame Elizabeth is not here. The Hall of Tribunal, with Marie Antoinette upon her trial, is next revealed, and the play concludes with a view of the "Place de la Revolution," where a crowd of malignant spectators has assembled to witness the execution of the Queen. As she ascends the steps of the guillotine, gazing sadly the while at the prostrate body of her devoted friend, Count de Fersen, who (so the dramatist will have it) is stabbed to death in attempt to rescue her, the curtain falls slowly to doleful music, and the rest is left to the imagination of the audience. The character of Marie Antoinette is attempted, but with no very fortunate result, by Madlle. Beatrice, whose performance, on the contrary, is cold and spiritless. Except in the first scene, where she displays some semblance of courtly grace and gentle dignity, she essays nothing more than to depict mental anguish, and this she does very inadequately, her inexpressive action and her monotonous voice failing to excite the slightest sympathy. Of the generous ardour of the character, as of its serene heroism and lofty resolve, she does not give the faintest intimation. The consequence of this defective acting of the part which ought to be the most important of the play is that the Queen is thrown completely into the shade by the King, admirably impersonated by Mr. Vining, whose "get up" is excellent, and his performance most artistic and vigorous. Miss Lydia Howard, a very little girl, plays prettily as the Dauphin; but no other performer is of such merit as to claim special notice. A little more movement and animation might be advantageously imparted to some of the groupings throughout the play, and greater variety of character and incident would, we think, be a sensible improvement to the trial scene.

### THE NEW QUEEN'S.

THERE are some well-contrived situations in a new play, by Mr. Watts Phillips, entitled "Not Guilty," which was produced at this fashionable theatre on Saturday evening. The dialogue also bears occasional evidence of the author's well-known literary ability; but (unlucky conjunction!) the story is too clever by half, as we are apt to say of a man whose artifice exceeds his judgment. It is with plots as with clocks, if they are of too complicated a mechanism, they are likely enough not to "go;" and this is just what happens with the plot of the present piece. Its "knotty and combined" incidents continually get into such a tangle that they cannot move. Hence ensues a sense of bewilderment fatal to enjoyment, for it is impossible to feel much interest in a story which painfully puzzles and perplexes you. That Mr. Watts Phillips has it in him to write a play at once lucid and entertaining is proved by "The Dead Heart," and other dramas of merit with which his name is associated. In the present instance he has been unfortunate in his selection of a subject, and not more felicitous in his treatment of it. A play whose main action is made to depend upon such a frolic of nature as a marvellous physical resemblance between two men who have nothing else in common exacts something of Shakespearian skill in "the nice conduct of its clouded" plot. Otherwise your Dromios get so jumbled in the vision and fancy of the spectators that the latter have neither time nor inclination to extract pleasure from the story, their whole attention being absorbed in a hopeless attempt to solve the problem of "Who's Who?" The favourite melodrama of "The Courier of Lyons"—a play founded upon facts—may doubtless be cited in proof of the possibility of constructing a good stage-story upon such a circumstance as a strong personal likeness between two persons whose resemblance leads to errors alternately tragic and comic. All that we contend for is that the task of such construction is exceptionally difficult, and that it requires a higher exercise of dramatic art than is to be discovered in the piece now under consideration. A cause célèbre, which occurred in France about the time of the Restoration, and which resulted in the con-

viction and degradation of a man of high military position who was recognised by a soldier in the ranks as an escaped convict from the galleys, served as the basis of a romantic play, produced in Paris many years ago, with no great success, under the title of "Le Comte de St. Helene." The same incident in a different shape has been pressed into the service of the present drama, but with such confusion of personages and such intricacy of adventure, as to defy all attempts at accurate analysis. To thread anew the mazes of so labyrinthine a plot in the hope of explaining the plan of its structure, were an arid task, as irritating to the writer as it would be tedious and unprofitable to the reader.

MR. EDMUND YATES has retired from the post of Editor to *Tinsley's Magazine*.

MR. TELBIN is painting scenes at Her Majesty's Theatre, in preparation for the coming season.

A DRAMATIC version of "Enoch Arden" is the latest novelty at Salt Lake City.

MR. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, an American tragedian, will arrive in England during the season.

A MONUMENT to Mr. Ernest Jones is to be erected at Edinburgh.

MISS GABRIEL has issued cards for *soirees d'invitation* to be held at the Gallery of Illustration on Saturday evening, March 6.

MR. VINING, who present lease of the Princess's Theatre expires in September next, has obtained a renewal from Mr. Benjamin Webster.

A NEW prima donna (Madlle. Philippine d'Edelsburg) has made her debut at Brussels, and her fine voice and grand style have attracted considerable attention.

M. HIPP, of Neuchâtel, has invented an electric piano, and offers prizes to the composer who shall write the best music for exhibiting its peculiarities.

BRITKOFF AND HOERTEL, the well-known German music publishers, celebrated the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the firm at Leipzig on the 27th ult.

By kind permission of Lady Edward Howard a series of tableaux vivants will take place on the 2nd of March, at 19, Rutland-gate, on behalf of the distressed Irish in London.

MR. COSTA's two oratorios, "Eli" and "Naaman," will be performed in some of the chief cities in Germany this year, and the last-mentioned work in Paris.

RECENT letters from Berlin give satisfactory accounts of the renovated condition of Pauline Lucca's health, and her return to the lyric stage has by this time, it is hoped, taken place.

WE hear that the first number of the *Brass Band Journal* has appeared. Could not Hoyle's advice to young whist-players, "When in doubt, trump it," furnish a good motto?

A PENNY Conservative weekly newspaper, to be called the *Britannia*, is to be published every Wednesday on and after February 24.

MR. CHARLES READE's new story will be commenced in the *Cornhill Magazine* of next month. The title is "Put yourself in his Place."

Messrs. TINSLEY BROTHERS have in the press the "Life of Edmund Kean," in two volumes, compiled from published and unpublished sources by Wynfield Hawkins.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the American poet, proposes to issue from the press of Messrs. Fields, Osgood, and Co., his translation of Homer's "Iliad" during the present year.

MR. GYE, the lessee of the Royal Italian Opera House, has met with a severe accident, which happening as he is making his arrangements for the forthcoming opera season, will cause general regret.

HERB STRAKOSCH (brother-in-law of Adelina Patti) is the purchaser from Madlle. Rossini of the MS. Mass of the great composer. The most absurd terms have been mentioned as asked for the execution of the work in this country.

Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL have issued the first volume of a new edition of Mr. Carlyle's writings—an edition which is to be well printed, neatly indexed, and completed in thirty volumes. The first volume contains "Sartor Resartus," and contains a good portrait of Mr. Carlyle.

THE Abbé Listz is at present in Weimar. The Grand Duke has placed apartments in the palace at his disposal. To various applications made to him to play in public, the celebrated pianist has always replied in the negative, declaring that his career is at an end.

THE Hanging Committee of the Royal Academy Exhibition, this year, comprises Messrs. Watts, Leighton and Hart. As these gentlemen are all men whose views of art are of the finer and higher order, we may hope that they will succeed in disposing the materials at their command in accordance with those views.

MR. B. E. GREEN, formerly senior partner in the publishing house of Messrs. Longman, Green and Co., died, aged seventy-five, at his residence, 5, Kensington Palace-gardens, on the 24th ult. We have also to announce the death of John Dickinson, Esq., the celebrated paper manufacturer, at 39, Upper Brook street at the age of eighty-six, on the 11th ult.

WE observe that in the course of the Subscription Concerts which Mr. Kuhe is about to commence at Brighton, Mrs. Stirling will read the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the music incidental to which, by Mendelssohn, will be performed. It is not a play calculated to show a reader's power, subservient as it must be to the music; but yet no small treat may be looked forward to in hearing a reader so gifted as Mrs. Stirling.

MEN of letters and men of science will everywhere hear with regret of the death of Lady Murchison, though she has gone from among them in the fullness of years and honour. She was a very good naturalist; and it is well known that her partner, Sir Roderick, was first persuaded by her influence and her accomplishments to devote himself to those scientific studies which have raised him to his present high place.

AT the last ball given by the Prefect of the Seine, a compliment was paid to M. Auber, who happened to be present. At midnight Strauss drew out his watch, and addressing the members of his orchestra, said, "Gentlemen, M. Auber is at this moment entering on his eighty-seventh year; let us do honour to his anniversary." And the artists executed successively the quadrilles of the "Premier Jour de Bonheur" and of the "Muette."

MADME. PATTI's second appearance at St. Petersburg was in the "Barbieri, and her reception was quite as enthusiastic as on the first occasion. In the singing lesson she gave Auber's "Eclat de Rire," and the "Calcestra." The Emperor and Empress sent for her to their box, where she remained during the interval between the acts. The Grand Dukes afterwards congratulated her personally on her success, and a large number of the nobility sought to be introduced to her.

A MR. GILMORE, of Boston, is going to give a concert, in June, which will put all European get-togethers of monster concerts to the blush. The orchestra is to consist of 1,000 performers, and the chorus of 10,000 singers. These figures prepare one for the further announcement that the choir will be "supported" by a battery of cannon. To parody Rosini's account of "Suoni la tromba," we may say that it will not be necessary to go to Boston—the concert will be audible in London.

THE death is announced at St. Petersburg of Alexander Dargomyzsky, a native composer, known by the operas "Rusalka" and "Esmeralda." He has also left an incomplete "Don Juan," founded, like "Rusalka," on a dramatic sketch by Pushkin—the "Rusalka" byron." He was buried in the cemetery of the Newsky



Kloster, near the grave of Glinka; and at the funeral service, celebrated in the St. Simon Church, the Imperial choir sang impressive selections from Borotiansky's works.

Mlle. Rosa Hersze, who since her connection with Her Majesty's Opera has been far too seldom heard in the concert-room, has made fresh arrangements with Mr. Mapleton, and is again at liberty to accept engagements for oratorios, concerts, &c. We believe that her first appearance in English music this season will be made at Drury Lane Theatre in the character of "Arlene" in the "Bohemian Girl," at a grand musical performance under the direction of the popular tenor Mr. George Perren.

THE Berlin Museum has just been enriched by a magnificent acquisition, consisting of a statue of an Amazon of Pentelican marble recently excavated in the Nicolo di S. Nicola di Tolentino. The type is that of the "Wounded Amazon," of which two copies are extant, one in the Vatican, the other in the Capitoline Museum. That now found, though resembling the Vatican one more closely, is in the unanimous opinion of the archaeologists and sculptors of Rome, far superior to both in conception and execution.

It is said that a manuscript is about to be published which cannot fail to excite great interest, for the sake of its ill-fated author. It is a short history of France, written by Prince Louis XVII. during his captivity in the Temple, and was given, with several other autograph documents, by the Duchess d'Angoulême to the Chantierne family, from whom it was stolen by a man-servant. In the month of November last this man was tried for the theft and condemned by the police-court of Mans. The De Chantierne family, having got possession of these important papers again, have sold them with a view to having them published to the world.

MADAME SCHUMANN has returned to London, and is playing with all that fine energy and earnest sympathy with the music she has in hand for which she is noted, and by which she has won her hearers to share her own enthusiasm. The accomplished pianist made her first appearance at the second of those Saturday afternoon now at length assuming the name to which they are so well entitled of "Saturday Popular Concerts," and which are a real boon to the many lovers of good music, who, residing in the suburbs, do not care to be a long way from home at an hour before midnight.

ROSSINI's unpublished mass, performed some three years ago at the house of M. Pillett-Will, the banker, is about to be produced under the direction of M. Strakosch at the Theatre Lyrique. M. Strakosch appears to be taking great pains to secure the best possible execution for the work—in proof of which it need only be mentioned that he has already prevailed upon Mme. Albani to undertake the contralto part. It was thought that Mme. Albani would not be heard in public again. She had refused the most brilliant offers; and we are assured that it is only out of respect to the memory of Rossini that she now consents to sing in the "petite messe" of which so much has been heard.

MR. FITZ, R.A., has several pictures in preparation for the next Academy Exhibition. Among them are a modern subject called "Hopes and Fears," a scene from "Don Quixote," Nell Gwynne selling oranges in the theatre, &c. Mr. E. M. Ward R.A., is at work on two pictures. The subjects are "Grilling Gibbons' introduction at Court, as related by Evelyn," and "Luther first studying the Bible." Mr. E. M. Ward's contribution to the Academy will be "An incident in the early life of the First Pretender." Mr. Pettie, R.A., takes the fall of Wolsey for his subject. Mr. Marcus Stone's subject is "Princess Elizabeth forced to attend Mass by Queen Mary."

A COMMITTEE, of which the Principal of Brighton College is the chairman, has been formed for the purpose of placing a memorial window in Trinity Chapel, Brighton, to the Rev. F. W. Robertson. The chapel being now in course of enlargement, an excellent opportunity presents itself. It is proposed that a painted window in medallions, representing Scripture incidents referred to in Mr. Robertson's discourses, be placed over the communion-table with a brass at the foot, bearing this inscription: "To the glory of God, and in memory of Frederick W. Robertson, who preached in this chapel from 1847 to 1853."

EARLY in May the foundation stone of the Smithfield Martyrs' Memorial Church is to be laid, half of the required money having been subscribed. It is to be erected in the St. John-street-road, upon the site purchased for a new district church Clerkenwell, adjoining Smithfield; to take 8,000 of the 25,000 of the population of the parish of St. James's. The Bishop of London Fund have granted £1,000, and J. D. Alcock, Esq., and Messrs. Leaf and Sons have each subscribed £500. It is to contain special memorials of all the martyrs burned at Smithfield during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary; and will have a very noble memorial tower.

THE Wallace Monument, on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, cannot be completed in consequence of the want of funds. A futile attempt has been made to raise the necessary amount at Manchester. The acting committee, practically reduced to three gentlemen, are under personal obligations in connexion with the building to the extent of £400. This is the second uncompleted national monument in Scotland. Meanwhile, an attempt is being made to start a third—a statue of Robert Bruce at Lochmaben, which is supposed to be the birthplace of the hero. Mr. Thomas Carlyle is said to have signified his sympathy with this proposal.

It appears that there are now lying at the French Ministry of Fine Arts 289 applications for permission to bring out on the stage, either of theatres or of café concerts, young girls of less than fifteen years of age. Few, if any, of these applications will meet with the desired response. As regards café concerts, M. Camille Doucet, the chief of the department to which these matters are referred, is resolved to allow no young girls to appear on their their boards. The rule is relaxed in regard to theatres, but only in rare instances, for special reasons and for a limited number of performances.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

A CIRCULAR has been issued announcing the determination of the council to hold the Workmen's International Exhibition in 1870 instead of 1869.

MONSIGNOR ALBERGHINI, Dean of the Rota, died on the last day of January, aged eighty. He was a great miser, and several times declined the cardinal's hat from unwillingness to pay the expenses. He ate only soup and broth for dinner, and to the last refused to buy necessary nourishment.

Mrs. LINCOLN'S PENSION.—The American senate committee on pensions have reported adversely on the petition of Mrs. Lincoln for a pension. The committee say it is a special matter, for which there is no precedent, and should, if considered at all, be considered by some other committee.

PROFESSOR TARDIEN says articles dyed with oralline have lately come over to France from England, and he warns the public to avoid purchasing them, since they are as dangerous as ladies' dresses dyed with Schweinfurth green which a very few years ago caused the death of several persons.

It appears that the soldiers who took part in the Abyssinian campaign are to have a medal. The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, have been requested to adopt early measures for furnish-

ing the rolls of the officers and soldiers or corps who are entitled to be medal now authorised by Her Majesty.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The drapers and other shopkeepers' assistants in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other large towns are contemplating a great united effort to obtain the extension of the Hours of Labour Bill to their businesses in so far as it sets persons engaged in handicrafts free on Saturdays at 2 or 4 o'clock. Such an arrangement amongst the wholesale warehousemen has already been conceded to a large extent voluntarily.

A COMMITTEE of the clergy of the deanery of Stepney have addressed a letter to Mr. Goschen, with reference to the distress in the East-end of London, in which they urge the President of the Poor Law Board to introduce into Parliament such a measure as may not only relieve the East-end parishes of a portion of the expense which will be incurred in erecting the new building required by the Poor Law Board, but also extend still further the principle of the equalization of poor rates throughout the metropolis.

DEATH OF DR. EPPS.—A wide circle of friends and the public will learn with regret of the death of this well-known and highly-esteemed gentleman, which took place at his residence in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, on Friday last, in the 64th year of his age. The son of an active and robust reformer of a past generation, Dr. Epps inherited much of the energy and public spirit of his father, and it can be safely said that no public movement for the advancement of religious, political, or commercial freedom has, during the last 40 years, been inaugurated in England without his most cordial sympathy and assistance.

A FORTUNATE RECOVERY.—About six months ago Mr. C. Newcome, a young artist of Liverpool, while crossing the mountains at Capel Curig, having lost his purse containing 20 sovereigns, made fruitless efforts to trace it. A few days ago, however, he received a letter from Bettws-y-coed, requesting his attendance there, and upon his presenting himself he was agreeably surprised to find that his long-lost purse and its contents had been picked up by an honest farmer in the vicinity of the mountain, from whom he received it intact. With a generosity which does him credit Mr. Newcome immediately presented the lucky finder with five pounds of the amount.

FACTORY ACT PROSECUTIONS.—Mr. Joseph Holdcroft, manufacturer, of Stoke-on-Trent, was on Friday charged by Captain May, sub-inspector of factories for the Potteries, with three violations of the Factory Act, by employing three children without obtaining a surgical certificate of their ages, and Mr. Holdcroft's son was charged with making false entries of the date of these children beginning to work in the register. The defendants pleading "Guilty." Captain May pressed for only one conviction against each, the cost being also paid. The elder defendant was fined 10s. and costs and the younger 2s. and costs. The fines and costs amounted to £10 1s.

THE NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—On Tuesday Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yeamens Walcott Henderson, C.B., late of the Royal Engineers, who has been appointed by the Queen to be Chief Commissioner of Police for the metropolis, issued the following address to the superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and men under his command:—"Colonel Henderson trusts that he will receive the cordial support of the whole police force in the discharge of his important duties, and he will on his part devote his utmost energies to promote the efficiency and welfare of the force which he has the honour to command." The above address was read to the men at every police station on Tuesday.

THE Mayor of Brighton has been informed by Mr. Laing, the chairman of the Brighton Railway Company, that the directors, in addition to reducing third-class return fares, and running mid-day and afternoon third-class trains between Brighton and London, have decided on making, from the 1st of April, a large reduction in return fares generally by all classes, between London and Brighton, and between Brighton and surrounding stations. The reduced scale for return tickets between London and Brighton, or Brighton and London, will be—First-class express, 17s. 6d.; second-class ditto and first-class ordinary, 14s.; second-class ditto, 10s. 6d.; third-class ditto, 8s. 6d. These fares are nearly the same as those of 1863, when a great reduction on the original rates of the line was made.

A RICH LIVING.—The rectory of St. Mary, Newington, value between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum, which is vacant by the death of the Rev. A. C. Qualow, although in the gift of the Bishop of London, lapses in the present instance to the Premier. The Bishop of London did homage to the Queen on Saturday, the 6th inst., the day of the rectory's death, but the Great Seal in confirmation of her Majesty's approval had not been affixed, consequently the patronage is in the hands of the Crown. The Rev. A. C. was transferred by the Bishop of London some seven years since from the charge of St. George-in-the-East, where he succeeded in restoring peace and harmony to his present charge of St. Mary, Newington.

LENT PREACHERS.—At the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Dr. Champneys, Dean of Lichfield, will preach the sermon at the 11 a.m. service to-morrow, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, will open the famous course of afternoon Lenten sermons, in the same chapel, at three. In the Chapel Royal, St. James's, Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, will preach at the 12 a.m. service. At Westminster Abbey the Rev. Canon Nepean is to preach at 10 a.m., and the Dean of Westminster at 5 p.m. At the 6 p.m. service in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace the Rev. T. J. Rowell, M.A., rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, will deliver the sermon. In St. Paul's Cathedral, underneath the dome, at the 7 p.m. service, Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester, will be the preacher.

THE TICHBORNE BARONETCY.—By the arrival of the mail from the Pacific coast and Central America we learn from the *West Coast Mail* that the commissioners on the Tichborne case intended returning to England. The *Mail* also says:—"We have also been informed that Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart., or at all events the person claiming to be such, disembarked at Monte Video, en route for Chili, via the Cordillera, but as he has not yet arrived his counsel is apprehensive for his safety, more especially as the border provinces are in a very unsettled state. A friend assures us that Sir Roger left Rosario in company with Major Richards, the Hon. Constable Maxwell, and Captain Burton, in quest of a mine of fabulous wealth in the Indian territory, and he supposes that Sir Roger has either been sacrificed by the Indians, or that he has succeeded in establishing his right to the mine, and prefers that to the trouble and annoyance attending the vindication of his claim to the Tichborne property."

THE Pope has been taking stock of his army. It now amounts to 16,334 men, of whom 8,240 are Italians, 2,930 are French, 1,713 Dutch, 678 Belgians, &c. The celebrated Zouaves are composed of 4,342 officers and men; 1,211 being French, 230 Italians, 1,683 Dutch, 233 Canadians, &c. The army is very costly.

At a Paris theatre they were playing a sensational drama. The whole audience listened anxiously and breathlessly. A youth saved his mother, who was about to tumble headlong down a precipice, which caused general emotion and sobbing innumerable. Just then the attention of the whole house was directed to the gallery, where sat a mother and her son, the former of whom administered to the boy a sound cuff, which was followed by an irrepressible bawl, "Why didn't you do as much for me, booby, when your sot of a father tried to throw me out of the window?"

## FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

### THE NATIVE RISING IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, Feb. 11.

THE official journal of this evening publishes a telegram from Algiers, stating that a portion of the tribe of Ouled Sidi Cheikh, which remained faithful to the Government, surprised the insurgents' camp on the 5th inst., and made a successful razzia, returning with 2,800 camels laden with booty.

### SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY.

BERNE, Feb. 15, Evening.

Negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Switzerland and the Zollverein will be resumed in Berlin next month, and this time, it is believed, with every prospect of success.

### INDIA.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12, 11 p.m.

Rain has fallen in the North West and Central Provinces, and the apprehensions of famine are removed.

The creditors and contributories of the Commercial Bank have unanimously adopted the proposed compromise.

It is announced that Lord Napier of Magdala will return to England in April.

Cholera has broken out at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Sultan of Zanzibar has imprisoned the man Mosa who gave false intelligence regarding Dr. Livingstone.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 14.

Telegrams have been received from General Dulce, the Captain-General of Cuba, urging the despatch of reinforcements, the insurrection having spread to the neighbourhood of Havana, and requesting Government to introduce into the Cortes a bill sanctioning the contraction of a loan of 400 millions of reals for Cuba.

MADRID, Feb. 15, Evening.

Six thousand men will shortly leave for Havana, in consequence of General Dulce's demand for reinforcements.

The Cortes is occupied with the verification of the elections, which is proceeding rapidly, so that it will be possible for the Chamber to be finally constituted by Friday next.

An important manifestation in favour of liberty of worship was made yesterday at Malaga.

MADRID, Feb. 15.

A demonstration in favour of abolition of military conscription took place at Valladolid yesterday.

Another demonstration is reported to have taken place at Malaga, when demands were put forward for the establishment of liberty of worship, together with the abolition of capital punishment, the latter principle to be applied to those persons condemned to death at Burgos.

### TURKEY AND GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 13.

The Candiot refugees have petitioned the foreign ministers in this capital for ships to enable them to return to Candia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.

Ali Pasha has been nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the post of Grand Vizier of the empire. Mohammed Ruschid Pasha has been appointed chief of the newly-created office for the Interior; and Kiamil Pasha will henceforth be President of the Privy Council of State. Sodik Effendi, now absent on a mission in Paris, has been created Minister of Finance.

The Sultan has ordered a frigate to fetch the body of Fued Pasha from Nice. It is intended to erect a tomb in memory of the deceased Minister.

### CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 25.

A collision has occurred near Swatow, between the inhabitants of some villages and the crew of Her Majesty's gunboat Grasshopper. The British were compelled to retreat, having had 11 of their number wounded.

A naval force of 400 men is proceeding to Swatow.

HONG KONG, Jan. 26.

Further particulars respecting the affair at Swatow have been received. It appears that the crew of H.M.'s gunboat Cockchafer (not the Grasshopper, as previously reported), under Lieutenant Kerr, were exercising on shore when they were fired upon by the natives. The officers escaped unhurt.

H.M.S. Serpent has commenced taking deep-sea soundings between Singapore and Gallo, with a view to the future laying of a telegraph cable.

### VAN DYKE'S THREE MINSTRELS.

Three queer-looking players, and queerly they played; Such a hideous noise with their music they made, That they drove all their hearers half crazy, and yet A pretty good living they managed to get.

When that cunning old fellow, their leader, began, He said to his mates, "Play as bad as you can, And don't mind a dump who around us may scoff, We'll soon make 'em pay us to make us be off!"

Then they set to, and raised such a horrible row, That the squeal of a pig and the low of a cow, And the howl of a dog, and the squeal of a cat, Would be charming, compared to such music as that.

The people all rushed to their doors in dismay, And gave the men money to hasten away, Saying, "That's quite enough of such music, my man, So get out of hearing as fast as you can."

"Penfold on Rating," a Fifth Edition of which has just been published by Knight and Co., entirely rewritten by Mr. J. T. Ker-haw, and extended to embrace all the recent decisions of the Court of Queen's Bench on subjects affecting the Rating of Houses, Shops, Land, Manufactories, Mills, Mines, Railways, Gas Works, Water Works, &c., will be very acceptable. Nine years having passed since the Fourth Edition was published. A good work on this subject was very much required; the prevailing ignorance as to its bearing is really and truly lamentable.



HEAVY AND DISASTROUS GALES  
AND FLOODS.

SINCE last we wrote, and up to within the last few days, heavy gales have prevailed over England with but slight intermission, and great loss of property, and unhappily like in many instances, especially along the coast, has been the result.

The east coast appears to have been visited on Friday and Saturday evenings last week with a gale so heavy that correspondents describe it as a hurricane, and several shipping disasters, attended with loss of life, are reported.

Off North Shields on Saturday night there was a violent westerly gale, and much injury was done to property. The Berlin steamship, from Leith for London, put in with boiler damaged. The Ottodina bark was towed in by three tugs, with mast cut away. Tugs brought in a mainmast of a schooner and a ship's boat, picked up at sea, showing that other damage had been done.

In Great Yarmouth Roads on the Friday night there was a large fleet of trading vessels, most of which had been detained for some weeks, in consequence of head winds from the S. and S.W. Towards dusk a fine bark, of 300 tons, the Try Again, Captain Matthews, of Shields for Alicante, with coke and coal, parted from her anchors. The crew made every exertion to bring up their vessel, but in vain, and the bark was driven on to the beach not far from the entrance to the harbour. The crew, consisting of ten men, were about to launch their boat, when signals were made from the shore cautioning them against such an attempt, as no craft would have lived an instant amid the mountainous rollers which broke on the strand. The coastguard, under Mr. Petts, were speedily in attendance. Mr. Petts fired a line across the ship. This the crew secured, and, communication having been effected, one by one the shipwrecked men were hauled by the coastguardsmen and beachmen through the billows to the shore. Another vessel, exhibiting flames and evidently in a state of great distress, was seen passing through the roadstead during the height of the gale; but no assistance could be rendered. It is believed she foundered with all hands.

Off Lowestoft several crews were saved by means of the rocket apparatus from vessels that were driven ashore. The Venus Chadd, of Lynn, is a total wreck.

At Ramsgate the suddenness of the gale found the shipping in the roadstead quite unprepared, and the hurricane lasted three hours. The lifeboat Bradford and her consort tug Aid were out all Friday night, and saved 12 lives. Between 8 and 9 o'clock there were numerous signals of distress from the Goodwin Sands. Going there the lifeboat and the tug nearly ran over a schooner on the South Brake, which broke up without any of the crew being seen, although their cries could be heard. On the Goodwin Sands a bark was found ashore. She was the Island Chief, Captain Beverley, from Shields, and had parted from her anchorage at Margate. After two unsuccessful attempts the lifeboat got alongside, and saved the crew, except five, who had gone off in a boat, and have not been heard of. The Tavistock, of Plymouth, a schooner, was found by the lifeboat, and brought in. The crew had taken to their boat, and landed at Broadstairs. Ten or a dozen vessels were known to have been lost between Ramsgate and the North Foreland, and several shipwrecked crews were landed during Saturday. Two or three serious collisions are also reported. The Effort, of Montrose, was towed in dismasted on Saturday. Two of the crew were killed in cutting the masts away to save the vessel. The master of a tug reports that he saw a boat swamped with 14 or 15 men in it. In Ramsgate two houses were blown down, and one partially destroyed.

At Margate, on Friday night, it blew a hurricane, from N.N.W. About seven o'clock the schooner Friends came ashore near Margate Jetty. The Quiver lifeboat, of the National Lifeboat Institution, went out to her in a very heavy sea, and was fortunately enabled to save the shipwrecked crew. The lifeboat was seriously damaged in performing this service; her stern is quite broken away. A bark is dismasted on the Long Nose Rock, and the body of one man was on board. The other men are also supposed to have perished.

The effects of the gale of last Friday night were partially shown by the number of wrecked crews that were landed at Dover on Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the captain and crew of the schooner Confidence, of Portmadoc, sunk at the back of the Goodwin, and three of the crew of the Julia, of Guernsey, wrecked off Dungeness, the others, six in number, having, it is feared, perished, arrived at the Dover Sailors' Home. During Divine Service on Sunday morning, the survivors of the crews of two other vessels were



THE RECENT GALES AND FLOODS—SCENE IN THE FEN DISTRICTS.

brought to the Home, those of the Mystic Tie, of Nova Scotia, and the Ann Mitchell, of Dundee. Nearly the whole of these men were in an utterly destitute state.

These are some of the effects of the gales along the coast, but inland they also carried desolation before them, though the peril to life was of course not so great. Still we might mention many special cases where lives have been sacrificed in consequence of the floods; one, however, must suffice as an example.

A correspondent, writing from Oxford on Monday, says that an immense body of water had come down within the last twenty-four hours, and that the floods are now higher than they have been this season, covering some of the paths round Port Meadow and the new parks, and completely submerging the towing path of the Isis. The meadows in the neighbourhood of the old Great Western station are inundated with a depth of water of from four to five feet, and as far as the eye can reach nothing but water and trees are visible. The continued floods have caused serious inconvenience to the Oxford crew, who have now solely to rely on the coaching of the steersman, instead of, as heretofore, having the assistance of experienced counsel from the banks of the river. Then from Cambridge we hear of the death by drowning of Mr. Dixon, an undergraduate of Christ's College. In consequence of the heavy rains of Friday the river Cam has overflowed its banks, and on Saturday many boats were out on the meadows between Cambridge and Grantchester, and among them was one containing Mr. Dixon and one companion. It appears that Mr. Dixon's boat was caught by a rigid current and upset; his companion, who could swim, was saved, but Mr. Dixon was carried away by the stream and drowned. Owing to the flooded state of the river it was not possible for a long time to recover his body.

In the fen districts the floods have been, as might be expected, very great, and scores of sheep in the pastures have been sacrificed. In a few places little more than the tops of the trees have been visible above the water, as our illustration will show.

THE USE AND DANGERS OF  
COSMETICS.

A glance at the many aids to personal adornment which sometimes crowd the dressing-table of a modern lady of fashion vividly recalls to mind the railway of St. Evremont, that the last sighs of a handsome woman are not so much for the loss of her life as of her beauty. This remark applies if not to all the fair sex, at least with good reason to many a "girl of the period." We are told that when Adam is introduced by Milton describing Eve in Paradise, and relating to the angel the impression he felt upon him at her first creation, he does not represent her like a Grecian Venus by her shape or features, but by the lustre of the mind which shone in them, and gave them their power of charming.

"Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,  
In all her gestures dignity and love!"

The modern conception of the beautiful is therefore a sad distortion of the original idea of perfection, which was composite in character—moral and mental as well as material. The two former of these three features are indistinctly defined in the modern paragon of conventional excellence. Prevailing notions of loveliness lie almost wholly in the exterior, whose supposed improvement is secured by the elaborate use of the artificial. Man, it must be remembered, is mostly responsible for the change; since woman, in her attempts at artificial embellishment, has been prompted by a very laudable desire to please, and would scarcely have complied with the many absurd demands of an ever-shifting fashion were it not satisfactory to her lord and master. The chief regret is that aids to beauty are frequently pernicious in their action, and defeat the very object which their use is intended to secure. The cosmetic arts have never been so extensively practised before perhaps as now, and never certainly has so much necessity existed for their employment. The ancients in most instances but appended to the charms they largely possessed, the modern dame needs frequently the help of paint and powder to conceal the results of an ill-regulated life which are plainly written in living lines upon her face. And the use of cosmetics is unhappily now-a-days not confined to the blemished, but adopted by the young and healthy, so that it is sometimes true that a natural and joyous complexion is seriously spoilt by the application of some of the thousand and one masses which are sold for the production of artificial beauty. The face, the arms, and other parts exposed to the gaze of men are bedizen by applications elaborated for this purpose in each instance. The



ancients, ever prolific in the art of adorning, never reached the extent to which the present generation goes. The general custom was to darken merely the eyelids and eyebrows with antimony. The Assyrians occasionally used white lead, whilst others had recourse to the vigorous application of pumice-stone, as was the case especially in the time of Sardanapalus, to produce a smooth skin; but no very elaborate or systematic painting or enamelling of the skin itself was practised till a late period. Now, however, "ladies' travelling companions" are made to hold every requisite for the most extensive beautifying; the pencil of the note-book "possesses a superior *noir* for the eyebrows;" inside the carnet is "the most delectable rose for the cheeks and lips, imparting a bloom that no product has ever arrived at, and which forms part of the binding, so well imitated, that no one, unless the initiated, would ever imagine its important use." *Noires*, *blancs liquides* and the like, are also provided in abundance. If the practice of painting and rouging were not very extensive, such elaborate conveniences would not be found in the market. The whole subject of the sale and use of cosmetics was thought to be of sufficient importance to be brought under the notice of the Paris Academy of Medicine two or three years since, and it occupied the attention of that learned body for some time. M. Réveil presented to the Academy a memoir "On the necessity of preventing the sale of dangerous cosmetics." The author first of all remarked that the authorities seemed to be more occupied with the moral hygiene than with the safety of the population; and that they permitted wholesale poisoning to be carried on by the various advertisers, whilst they suppressed the poisons of the

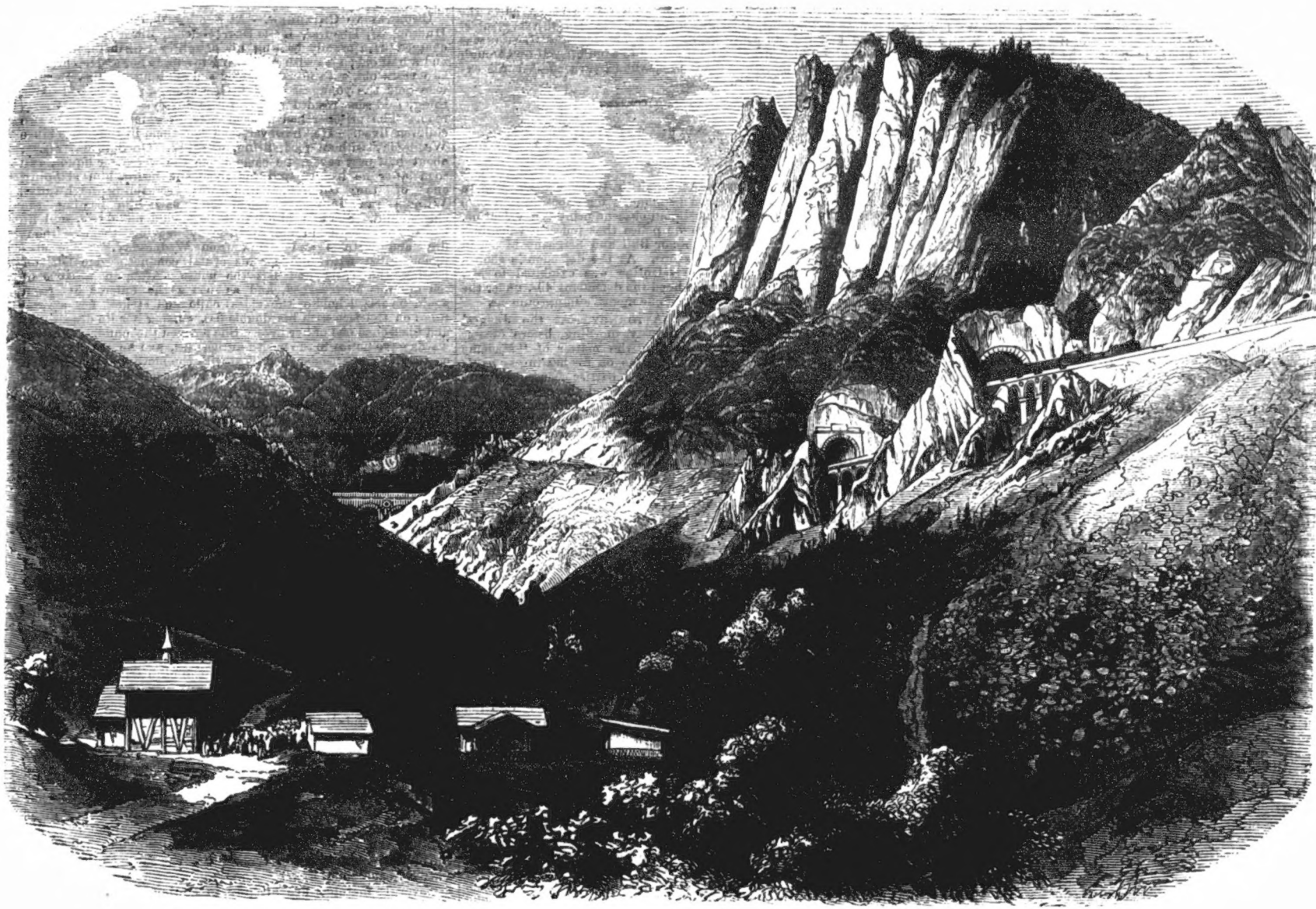
however, fully concurred in the statements made by M. Réveil, and notably MM. Gaultier de Claubry, Boudet, Poggiale, Trebuchet, and Chevallier. It would be out of place to give anything like a full account of the preparations at present in vogue in this country, or the mode in which they severally act. Many of a dangerous kind are sold with impunity though stated to be harmless. The reader must be content with a few references to those which are of a commercial character. Skin cosmetics act in various ways, and must be classed under several heads—(a) those which act mechanically, *e.g.*, powders of a gritty nature; (b) those which act as irritants, *e.g.*, powders of other composition, and such remedies as horseradish; (c) those which act as sedatives, *e.g.*, liquids containing prussic acid; (d) astringents and stimulants, *e.g.*, sulphur, lead, bismuth, and mercury preparations.

The simpler powers are more or less preparations of starch, but some times are made of talc, high carbonate of magnesia, or French chalk. These do little harm if used in moderation, and if ablution be free and frequent, but there is risk that they will dry the surface too much, and act as mechanical irritants. There are other powders of a very deleterious character. Some of the "pearl whites" and "pearl powders" of the shops are preparations of bismuth, and now and then contain arsenic. The long continued use of bismuth makes the skin sallow, and hardens it considerably. "Flake white" is mostly nothing but carbonate of lead, a very poisonous compound; it is one which should never be used to the skin, but unhappily it is employed in theatres; and lastly, other powders contain white precipitate, or an active mercury com-

how far the provisions of the New Pharmacy Act apply to the vendors of dangerous cosmetics. It is declared to be unlawful for any person other than a registered chemist to sell certain poisons—patent medicines are excepted—under a penalty. Arsenic and its preparations, prussic acid, cyanide of potassium, and corrosive sublimate, all of which enter into the composition of cosmetics, are specially named in the Act as forbidden to be sold, save by chemists. The agent which perhaps does most harm—*viz.*, lead—is not, however, included in the list of poisons mentioned in the Act. At least the public should be guarded against imposition. No vendor of cosmetics should be permitted with impunity to sell dangerous compounds for use to the body under the declaration that they contain nothing in the least injurious.—*Standard*.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST.—VIEW ON THE VIENNA AND TRIESTE RAILWAY.

IN the engraving given of the above railway—the view of which is taken from below the Boller's Wand—the difficulties to be overcome in its construction are more clearly seen than from the illustration printed last week. It will be observed that the mighty peaks of the Noric Alps had to be tunneled through, the valleys to be bridged over, the distant hills to be connected, and levels—at the outset looking impracticable—taken. Yet all was done, and the white steam of the locomotive now forms a startling feature in the view of the snow-crowned Alps. The carriages running on



TOUR OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST: THE TRIESTE AND VIENNA RAILWAY.

mind, though not less necessary is it to guard against the former. He further pointed out that it was a matter of unjust treatment towards a highly important and respectable class of society, the chemists—the proceedings of the advertisers more properly come within the province of the dispensing chemist—and, adds M. Réveil, "were a chemist to supply the public with a similar mixture without a prescription from a physician, he would incur a fine which might (in France he means) reach £240." Further than this, M. Réveil showed that several of the articles, for example the lettuce soaps, contain none of the substances of which they profess to be compounded. The green colour is produced by sesquioxide of chromium, and the pink by bisulphuret of mercury. The soaps contain 30 per cent. of insoluble matter, such as lime and plaster, and other unsaponifiable animal matter. Florida water, a great favourite, "warranted to contain nothing but the juices of harmless exotics" had 2.78 per cent. of acetate of lead 2.6 of sulphur, and 94.5 of rose water. Other cosmetics contained arsenic, mercury, tartar emetic, cantharides, caustic, potash, &c. M. Réveil also fell foul of the toilet vinegars. The Academy considered the subject of so much consequence that it was proposed that a minute should be forwarded to the Minister of the Interior, suggesting that the shops and laboratories of the perfumers should be regularly visited from time to time, to ascertain the nature of cosmetic compounds, and that the dealers should be compelled to attach a label to such compounds, stating that they contain nothing injurious nor poisonous. But whether this resolve has borne fruit or no it is not within the knowledge of the writer. Several distinguished members of the Academy,

pound; mercury and lead poisoning therefore are possible occurrences. Arsenic has also been used. The liquid paints and lotions for the complexion often contain lead or bismuth, and in some instances corrosive sublimate; and unpleasant consequences have resulted from their use. A comparatively harmless powder is one composed of oxide of zinc and talc. The "liquid blanches" may contain sugar of lead, though sometimes only harmless substances. The metallic compounds named are those against which the public should guard. Any chemist could detect their presence in an instant. If mercury, lead, and bismuth are absent from washes and lotions for the complexion the latter may be used with tolerable safety. There is another drawback in the employment of most metallic compounds; it is the action upon them of sulphur in the air, by which a dull, livid tint is produced. Carmine and rouge have been largely used to give the bloom of health to the cheek. They are generally innocent compounds. The former is the product of the cochineal insect, combined with alumina and a little oxide of tin usually; the latter is furnished by the safflower. Of the two the rouge is least injurious, though it may be adulterated with mercury. Something ought of course to be done to protect the public from the sale of dangerous cosmetics under the colour of harmless applications, but until that desideratum is obtained there is a speedy means of detecting both imposition and danger, and that is an appeal to the unerring criticism of the analyst. The main safeguard in the use of cosmetics is the avoidance of all compounds into whose composition any metallic preparation enters. If beauty is to be skin deep, the danger incident to its production need only be skin deep too. It is a question

this alpine line are of the most commodious description. They are some two or three times the length of ordinary railway carriages. The seats are arranged along the sides, allowing a free passage up the centre. The views along the line are of the most varied description. At times the mind is filled with awe, and the next moment enrapt in wonder.

Policeman CHAS. WAITE, 32, Hosier-lane, Smithfield, says, Dec. 18, 1868: "Last June, my left knee swelled and pained me, so I could not use it. My physician treated me for rheumatism, and in three weeks pronounced it cured. But as soon as I went on duty the pain and swelling returned, laying me up nearly four months. I was then advised to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and after using it four days was able to go on duty, and have, ever since, been entirely well."

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1868. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.



## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A YOUNG man, named Blythe, who was only married a month ago, called upon a friend at Ashton on Friday week, who, on meeting him, exhibited a revolver recently won in a raffle. He was calling the attention of his friend to the weapon, when it went off, the contents entering Blythe's head, causing death in about two hours.

AN Italian money-changer has taken to flight, carrying away with him 200,000 l. The man before adopting the trade of cambialure kept a tailor's shop. Some wag soon after he had changed his business wrote on his door "Qui prima si vestiva, ora si spoglia." (Formerly here you were dressed, now you are undressed.) *Spoglia* signifies in Italian to undress and to rob.

Two boys, one aged three and the other five, were playing together at Framwellgate Moor, near Durham, a few days since, when the younger one said, "Let us play at killing pigs." The other replied, "Yes, and I'll be the pig." The younger child then took up a small hammer, and struck his playmate on the back of the head and on the forehead. The child began to vomit, was taken home, and died on Sunday afternoon from extravasation of blood on the brain, caused by the blow.

ACCIDENT TO VISCOUNT JOCELYN.—Viscount Jocelyn met with an accident on Monday evening which it is hoped will not prove so serious as was contemplated at the time. It appears that while in a handsome cab, in descending Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, the horse fell, and his lordship was thrown out of the cab and fell on his back, and it is feared has sustained considerable injury to his spine. His lordship was taken to Lady Palmerston's residence in Park-lane, and his brother-in-law, Viscount Sudley, was immediately sent for, as well as medical advice.

AN ORCHESTRA ON FIRE.—The *Pungolo* of Milan gives an account of an extraordinary calamity which occurred a few days back during a ball at the Prefecture of Binasco, which now occupies the historical castle in which the unfortunate Beatrice di Tenda was tortured and put to death by her jealous husband, Duke Filippo Visconti. A temporary gallery in which the musicians were placed caught fire, and as the ladder by which they had gained access to it was removed, some jumped out and were injured in falling on each other, while those who remained were more or less severely burnt before they could be rescued. Of 20 in all, 16 had to be removed to an hospital; one has since died, and others are in a critical state. The flames were extinguished without doing any serious damage to the building.

SUICIDE OF A NEWMARKET TRAINER.—We have to record another sudden death in connection with the turf, of which there have been not a few of late. It appears that Mr. Richard Cotton, well known as a trainer of horses at Newmarket, on Sunday afternoon left London by the down train due at Cambridge at 5 o'clock. Near Stanstead the unfortunate deceased got out of the window of the carriage and threw himself down. The great wonder is that he was not killed on the spot. He was found shortly after, and lived only about an hour. The wife of the deceased is an inmate of Fulbourne Asylum, and he has within the last few days urged as an excuse for drinking rather freely that he had heavy troubles to bear. Deceased used to train for Mr. C. Alexander, Messrs. Swindells and Stephenson. He leaves three or four children.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Miss Ida Gladstone, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, and niece of the Prime Minister of England, met with a very serious accident last week. The unfortunate lady met with the accident under the following circumstances:—Between 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, she, accompanied by a groom, was riding on horseback within her father's policies, and on her way to Fettercairn, when her horse, a very spirited and powerful animal, got restif and ran off. After proceeding a considerable distance, during which Miss Gladstone displayed remarkable skill in managing the animal, her head came into violent contact with the bough of a tree which caused her to be thrown with great force to the ground. The groom immediately rendered what assistance he could, and the help of others was soon procured. Miss Gladstone by the fall was rendered insensible, in which state she was conveyed to Fasque-house. A messenger was despatched to Aberdeen for medical assistance, and a special train arrived at Laurencekirk with Dr. Pirie about 9 o'clock. Dr. Pirie remained with Miss Gladstone during the whole of Wednesday, and up to 1 o'clock the unfortunate lady had not recovered consciousness. The occurrence has excited much sympathy in the district, where the Gladstone family are well known.

CURIOUS ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—The Imperial Court of Paris has just given judgment in a suit to obtain indemnity for injuries received by an accident at Moret (Seine-et-Marne), in May, 1865. Four friends had met to dine at a restaurant, in a room called the *Belvédère*, which hangs over the road at a height of 40 ft., and from which a splendid view was obtained. The servant-girl had just brought in the soup, when the flooring gave way in consequence of the rotten state of a rafter, and the five persons were precipitated to the ground beneath. Two Messrs. Vedel and Villot, were killed on the spot; two others, MM. Teinturier and Blot, were injured, the former seriously; while the girl, Juliette Buffet, escaped but slightly hurt. An action for damages was shortly afterwards commenced by the survivors against the proprietor of the house, M. Bonissant, and after protracted law proceedings, including the nomination of experts, more than one medical examination of the state of the plaintiffs, judgment in the Civil Court, appeal, removal to a higher jurisdiction, &c., a final award has now been made. M. Teinturier is allowed a sum of 10,000 fr. and a pension of 1,200 fr.; Blot, 4,000 fr., and 600 fr. a year for life; Juliette Buffet a sum of 3,000 fr.; MM. Teinturier and Blot had already received provisionally 5,000 fr. and 3,000 fr. respectively, which amounts are not included in those now to be paid.

A YOUNG FRENCH MURDERER.—An extraordinary trial for murder and arson has just been concluded at Nancy (Meurthe). The accused, a young man of 19, named Jeanson, was a pupil at the school for young men intended for the priesthood, kept at Pont-à-Mousson. He appears, however, to have been little qualified for a religious life, and in a letter to his parents, conceived in terms so odious as to excite doubts as to his sanity, he reproaches them with having chosen such a vocation for him. In May last he had been detected introducing a copy of *Aristophanes* into the establishment, and, fearing expulsion he determined to mark his leaving by a signal act of vengeance. Getting up at night, he collected a heap of books in the schoolroom and set fire to them, and while the pile was burning he broke open the desks of the other pupils to take whatever money or valuables they contained, and then wrote on the walls inscriptions such as "Down with the priests!" "How sweet is vengeance!" "I am beginning what others will complete!" Jeanson appears to have been much attached to another youth named Joutte, and on reflecting that after the unpardonable act he had just committed he could not escape expulsion, he resolved to murder his friend rather than be separated from him. He accordingly went back to the dormitory and there in cold blood cut the throat of the other lad. The defence put forward was insanity, although no acts of the previous life of the accused were of a nature to justify the supposition, although the evidence showed that his conversations with his school-fellows were often blasphemous and revolting. He was now condemned to twenty years' hard labour.

THE DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AT GLASGOW.—The *Glasgow Herald* full further details of a sad accident which happened at South Woodside early on Sunday morning, and which resulted in the death of eight persons. Between four and five o'clock, when the storm was at its height the square brick stalk, about 80 feet high, in connection with the paper mill of Mr. Robert Bruce, near Kelvin-bridge, Great Western-road, was blown down, literally from top to base. From twelve to fifteen yards east of the work was a row of five houses of one apartment each, roofed with tile. The first was occupied by a man named Murphy, with his wife and two children; the second by a man named McLeerie, with his wife and six children; the third by a Mrs. McDermid, her two daughters, Sarah and Mary Jane, and a son named John; the fourth by Ann McAulay, Charles Devlin, her son, and Mary Summers; and the fifth by Mary Kelly, an orphan, and Susan Gallacher. When the accident occurred the stalk fell upon the roofs of four of the houses. The house to the extreme east was very considerably damaged; but the one at the west end of the row, and which occupied a sort of angle, escaped comparatively free, most of the loosened mass of brick having been carried fairly over it. The great crash produced by the fall was heard by the occupants of several houses scattered here and there in the vicinity, and, on discovering what had taken place, they turned out and set themselves to the work of clearing away the rubbish. In the course of a little time the dead bodies of John McDermid, 28 years of age, caulker, who arrived from Partick on a visit to his mother the previous evening; Sarah McDermid, 19 years of age, bleachfield worker; Mary Jane McDermid, 25, paper mill worker; Ann McAulay, bleachfield worker; Charles Devlin, three years old; Mary Summers, 30, bleachfield worker; and Mary Kelly, 13, were recovered from the ruins. Susan Gallacher was got out, bearing several severe wounds. She lingered till four o'clock in the afternoon, when she died. McLeerie and his family, who occupied the second house, had a remarkably narrow escape. Although the roof and walls of the dwelling were knocked in, the body of brickwork from the stalk was carried by an irresistible impetus to the houses further east, upon which the debris landed with its greatest force and did its fatal work. Still, however, McLeerie was covered with rubbish, but he managed to edge himself up through the mass, and then assisted his wife, who in turn effected the extrication of her children.

## LAW AND POLICE.

OBSCENE VALENTINES.—At Lambeth Police-court a woman named Whitehead attended on a summons for exposing in a shop window in Tyer-street, Lambeth, an obscene print as a valentine. Complaints had been made to the police that indecent valentines were exposed for sale, and Inspector Bull and Sergeant Moon, in plain clothes, visited several shops. At the defendant's shop a purchase was made, and the valentine was exhibited to Mr. Woolrych, the magistrate, who fined the defendant 40s. under the Police Act, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment.

MADAME RACHEL AND HER ATTORNEY.—At the Judges' Chambers, Chancery-lane, on Tuesday morning, before Master Smith, the adjourned application in the matter of "Madame Rachel v. Haynes," her attorney, came on for hearing *ex parte* Madame Rachel (Mrs. Leverton) and the parties concerned. Mr. Norman, in support of the application, stated the charges. Mr. Haynes, the defendant, had been appointed in 1862, and up to the time of the trial of Madame Rachel, and during that trial, he received large sums of money, which he professed to invest for her benefit. The sums mentioned were—in August, 1862, £3,400; after this, £6,000 at various times, and again an additional £4,500. There were also two other sums of £4,000 each. All these sums Mr. Haynes had misappropriated. These accusations amounted to a charge of embezzlement, and at this point of the case the reporters were excluded, and the proceedings carried on with closed doors.

KISSING A YOUNG LADY AGAINST HER WILL.—At Liverpool a man named John Pender, who had the appearance of a labourer, was charged with having been drunk and assaulted a young lady named Miss E. Alexander. About seven on Monday evening Miss Alexander was going along Dale-street in the direction of home, in company with a lady named Green, when she stopped a moment to look into a shop window. The prisoner, whom she did not know, and had never seen before, went behind her, put his arms round her neck, and kissed her. She got away from him, and walked as far as the corner of Byron-street, when the prisoner, who had followed her, again took hold of her and kissed her. Miss Alexander then gave the prisoner into the custody of police-constable 737, who had also witnessed the assault. In answer to the charge, the prisoner said, "I know the girl." He was fined 40s. and costs; in default of payment, a month's imprisonment.

CHILDREN NEGLECTED BY PARENTS.—At Westminster several summonses have been issued of late against parents to compel them to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in reformatory and industrial schools. Edward Morris was charged under these circumstances, his daughter Ellen, aged 11, having been recently sent to the St. Margaret's House at Finchley. Morris made the usual excuse of inability to pay, and on Mr. Selfe inquiring what was known of the defendant and his circumstances, Mr. Brennan, an officer employed under the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act, said the defendant and his wife were habitual drunkards, and had frequently been in custody. They had a family of seven children. Two were at present undergoing long sentences of penal servitude; a third was suffering 18 months' imprisonment for felony; three others were in reformatory and industrial schools; and the seventh child, only four years old, was being taken out daily by its mother begging. There had been orders made against the defendant for the three children in the reformatory and schools, but he had never paid a penny. He had been committed in default, but still refused to contribute, and when pressed upon the matter declared he never would pay. Mr. Selfe ordered him to pay a shilling per week for his daughter Ellen, and told him that if he neglected to do so he would be sent to prison.

WHAT ARE SAUSAGES?—At Worship-street, George Simmonds, a sausage manufacturer, of 61, Lambert's-terrace, Ruesa-lane, Bethnal-green, attended before Mr. Newton to answer a summons which charged him with having on his premises, for the purpose of manufacturing sausages, nine pieces of cow-beef which were diseased and unfit for food. The case was proved by Mr. Burrows, the sanitary inspector, who found two men engaged in cutting up the diseased cow-beef into sausage meat. The meat was greased over with white fat. He spoke to defendant, who said it was "a bad job," and that the meat had been given to his man in mistake by a butcher named Sketchley. Dr. Sarvis, the Bethnal-green medical officer of health, said that if the meat in question had been eaten it would have engendered disease. Defendant was fined £20 and £3 16s. costs, or three months' imprisonment. He paid the money. Charles Simmonds, brother of the above, also sausage maker, of 19, Hans-place, Bethnal-green, was then called on to answer a similar offence. The meat in this case was very bad, and the defendant said he had purchased it of a butcher named Sketchley, near the new Meat-market, but he admitted that he had only paid for it at a rate at which no good meat could be purchased. The defendant added that the meat had passed the City inspectors, and that, consequently, he thought it was wholesome. Mr. Burrows removed the meat and brought it

to this court, where it was condemned by the magistrate. Dr. Sarvis said he had seen the meat in question. It was diseased, and its use as human food would be attended with the most injurious consequences. Mr. Ellison said these cases were so serious as to call for the infliction of heavy punishment. Without giving him the option of paying a fine, he sentenced the defendant to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A LADY AND SERVANT COMMITTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Mr. Humphreys has held an inquiry at the Devonshire Arms Tavern, Devonshire-street, Mile-end, respecting the death of Jane Glover, aged forty-eight years, who lost her life under circumstances of so strange a character that they gave rise to a charge of manslaughter. The case created intense interest in the locality, and a crowd numbering 2,000 persons assembled in the street outside the tavern where the inquest was held. It appeared that on the evening of Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the deceased was walking with her daughter near their house, when they met a Mr. Blanch and his wife. Deceased said to her daughter, "That is the man who beat your little brother," and the daughter not intending to be overheard, replied, "He would not have done it if I had been there." She was, however, overheard, words passed, Mrs. Blanch struck the deceased on the face, and a servant of the Blanch's, one Amelia Prosser, came up and joined her mistress in the assault. The consequence was that the deceased, who was in a weak state of health, died from the effects of her injuries. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Louisa Blanch and Amelia Prosser, her servant, for killing the deceased." The verdict was received with loud cheers, which were taken up by the crowd outside. The police then went to the residence of Mrs. Blanch, who is a handsome lady of thirty years of age, and when they informed her that they had come to take her to Newgate she fainted. She continued in that state for a long time. When she recovered she said, "I am innocent; and my trial will prove that." She was then placed in a cab, and conveyed to prison.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—At Southwark, on Monday, Joseph Hudson, 37, labourer, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, was charged with cruelly beating his daughter Elizabeth, five years and a half old; also with neglecting to supply her and her brother, two years old, with necessary food and clothing. Eliza Bushell, who held the youngest child in her arms, a poor sickly-looking thing, said she resided at 31, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road. The prisoner had a room there, in which he and the two children lived. He, however, had left them in the house since Wednesday without food, firing, or drink. On Saturday night, about half past seven, he came home the worse for liquor, and soon after he had entered his room she heard him slapping one of the children, who was screaming frightfully. Witness ran into his room, and saw him beating the eldest child. She told him "that he should not do so, and he had done enough to starve them by leaving them without fire and victuals and drink from Wednesday." She also remonstrated with him for his brutal conduct. He left off beating the child and left the house. After an absence of ten minutes he returned, and as soon as he entered his room again he seized hold of the eldest child and struck her several times on the face with his double fist, cutting her lip dreadfully, and blackened one of her eyes. She rescued the child, and afterwards gave notice to the parish authorities, and he was given into custody. The prisoner had lived with the mother of the children for several years; but she was now in penal servitude, and the prisoner, since that event, had treated his unfortunate off-spring with the greatest cruelty. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## PIGEON SHOOTING AT HURLINGHAM HOUSE.

HURLINGHAM House and Grounds, we hear, are getting rapidly in order, and will soon be ready for both shooters and non-shooters. The gardens and lawns have been well looked after all the winter. The lawn has been carefully rolled, and will be one of the best croquet grounds in England; a billiard-room will be placed elsewhere, and other amusements got up for the ladies. As the grounds were so much admired last year, a great accession of subscribers may be expected during the approaching season. The committee met late last year, and passed a few new rules, but the club will be much the same as it was. The subscriptions are—shooters, £5 5s. a year; non-shooters, £2 2s.; the shooter pays £10 10s. entrance, and in future—that is to say, after the 5th April—all new non-shooting members will have to pay an entrance fee of £3 3s. The fees paid by old non-shooting subscribers will remain the same. Each shooting member is to have the privilege of admitting at all times two ladies; non-shooting members, one lady. For all other ladies introduced by either class of subscribers an entrance fee must be paid, or they must supply themselves with an ivory ticket for which a guinea will be charged for the season. The admittance to friends of the shooters and non-shooters will be the same as last year, viz., 5s. each time.

Several matches are already in contemplation. Wales, we hear, has challenged all Scotland, and even dares to challenge all England. Glamorganshire, we also hear, intends to challenge any county in England, and even aspires to challenge all Scotland, so that plenty of sport may be expected. The match between the Foot Guards and the Life Guards will come off this year, and it is in contemplation to give three cups free. For one of these all will shoot at 30 yards, and at another all at 25 yards. In the third, the competitors will be handicapped out of the book. These cups will be free; but it will be optional to the shooter to put in whatever stake he likes.

Every other Saturday there will be either a £5 or £3 sweep as last year. On the other days there will be £1 sweeps as usual. Once or twice a week 30 yards sweeps; and 25 yards sweeps will be shot for as the committee determine, so that all classes of shooters may choose their own distance.

Accommodation for 20 more horses is contemplated, and a lavatory and cloak-room and gun-room will be made. A landing-place, some 80 feet in length, is to be made on the bank, in the Thames, to enable persons to land at all tides. Several large trees have been cut down since last year, and thus more air and wind are let into the shooting-ground.

The committee passed a resolution not to admit the Ring. Though this is admitted to be a correct step, it is thought by some that they might have been admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays.

COLONEL NIGEL KINGSFOTE met with an accident while out hunting last week. He fell while his horse was jumping, and, his friends will be sorry to hear, broke both bones of his right leg just above the ankle. By letters from Kingscote Park, dated Friday, he was doing well, the excessive pain having considerably abated. There is no chance of his hunting again this season, for under the most favourable circumstances two months must elapse before he is able to get about.



## LONDON HERALD SPHINX.

## ANAGRAMS—BRITISH POETS.

1. Ma, cousin Will says that our Crechin-China cock cannot crow. Don't give him any of that mince pie for dinner to-morrow for telling such a falsehood. Soliloquy of Master Tom—I shall have a double share myself.

2. "Dear George, do buy (m) that pretty rose!" exclaimed a languid dame to her lover, to whom she had pledged her troth. "Yes, dear," he replied; "anything to please you, although you have one on each cheek already."

3. "Talking of singing, Mr. G., you should hear our London sing 'The Cot where I was born,' and 'Those Happy Days of yore,'" it's really a treat, I can assure you."

4. "Mr. Hodge, bring your axe and trim this porcupine for I think it will wear it before the next fall."

5. The skilful manner in which Wellington led his army to the assault with so little loss, while the grape shot and other missiles of warfare flew so thickly round, was the wonder of the age (c).

WILLIAM MOUNTFORD.

## TWO SMALL ORIGINAL CHARADES.

No. 1.

Hark, listen to the changing wind,  
See yonder storm clouds burst.  
Pray let us haste and shelter find  
Beneath my spreading first.  
At dinner time I love my next,  
With eggs and ale to boot.  
Now if you wish to know the text,  
An English town will suit.

No. 2.

My first, dear readers, will reveal  
Something you all possess;  
Which doubtless you with care and zeal  
Will soon succeed to guess.  
Less far my second now control,  
All ye in riddles versed,  
And if anything you find my first,  
Bestow it on my first.

WILLIAM MOUNTFORD.

## TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

I.

1. An English town, once the residence of a queen of Henry VIII.
2. A Welsh village with the ruins of a Norman castle.
3. £100,000.
4. A fortified town of Italy with a very celebrated Cathedral.
5. A town in Khuzistan, Persia.

The initials, second letters, and finals, name three fruits.

II.

1. A priest.
2. An English river.
3. A province of Norway with rich silver mines (carted).
4. A bay on the United States coast.
5. A Spanish town of considerable trade in woollen and linen fabrics.

The initials, second letters, and finals name three musical instruments.

III.

1. An English river.
2. A city of Spain.
3. A seaport of Chili (reversed).
4. A town of Savoy.
5. A town in Russia.

The initials, second letters, and finals, name three birds.

F. J. P.

## ANSWERS TO SPHINX, No 391.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—1. Son.—2. Ino.—3. Row.—4. Jar.—5. —Obl.—6. —Hen.—7. Nag.—8. Sir John Bowring.

## DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1. T
2. S
3. H
4. W
5. A
6. L
7. E
8. N
9. A
10. T
11. E
12. D
13. E

## ANAGRAMS OF PROVERBS.

1. A wilful waste makes a woful want.
2. Make hay while the sun shines.
3. Never judge a man by the coat he wears.
4. Always speak of a man as you find him.
5. A close mouth makes a wise head.
6. Be but true to yourself and the world will be true to you.

J. M. S.

ANAGRAMS.—1. Protagoras. 2. Pausanias. 3. Pisistratus. J. W.

1. rize No. 391.—H. Cross.

Honourable Mention.—W. Critchford, J. W. Hackett.

## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

An English lady, who went to make purchases in Jamaica, accompanied by her black maid, was repeatedly addressed by the negro shopman as "massa," whereupon her sallow follower exclaimed, with a look of infinite contempt—"Why for you speak such bad grammar, Sabby? Why for you call my missus massa? Stupid fellow—him's a she!"

"NAT, what are you leaning on that empty cask for?"—"I'm mourning over departed spirits."

WHY are balloons in the air like vagrants?—Because they have no visible means of support.

WHO was the strongest man?—Jonah: the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down.

WHY is laziness like money?—Because the more a man has of it, the more he wants.

A PERSON who had been listening to a very dull address remarked that everything went off well—especially the audience.

AN old bachelor is a traveller on life's railroad who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

A GENTLEMAN, who recently travelled over a Western railroad, declared his opinion that it is the safest road in the country, as the superintendent keeps a boy running ahead of the train to drive off the cows and sheep.

A POETICAL American barber, who deals in spirits as well as lather, attracts no slight custom to his shop by the following lines fixed over his door:—

"Rave not from pole to pole, but here turn in,  
Where nought exceeds the shaving but the gin."

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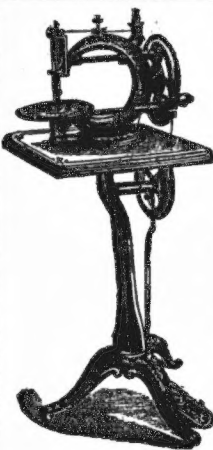
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